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THE
INVALID'S FRIEND,
BEING A
PLAIN, PRACTICAL WORK,
DESIGNED FOR
THE USE OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS,
ON
VEGETABLE AND BOTANICAL PRINCIPLES.

In Four Parts.

BY DAVID RUSSELL,
VEGETABLE AND BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

“The vegetable remedies which the God of Nature has spread out with such richness and profusion, over every hill, and dale, and field and forest, will supersede the use of minerals.”

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P R E F A C E .

VERY few books, comprising the information on the treatment of disease mostly on *Vegetable* and *Botanical* principles, as contained in the present little volume, have come before the public ; nor do I feel myself to be fully competent for the present undertaking.—But at the suggestion of, and at the earnest solicitation of many highly valued friends, I have consented to comply with their request, and write, or compile a book. And having an earnest desire to do good, and to be useful to my fellow creatures, as far as I am, by God's help enabled to be, if the present little work is favorably received by an enlightened, unprejudiced, and generous public, my only object will be fully accomplished. But still, I probably should never have undertaken to bring such a work before the public, had I not seen, and felt, that there were indeed, too much deception used in the practice of medicine—and seeing and feeling as I do on this momentous subject,—I cannot withhold my pen, feebly as I may wield it, (thereby concealing many facts, which the public had ought to be made acquainted with,) any longer. I feel sensible, that in so doing, I shall meet

with much derision, scorn and contempt, from many of that class of persons, who are still willing to be the dupes of the *Faculty*,—but the old proverb stands good, that “truth will bear its weight,” and on this foundation I hope to stand firmly. But as long as such persons are disposed to be thus duped, and thus to entrust their health, happiness, peace, and even their lives, in the hands of a “mineral prescribing faculty,” thus to bear their pains, thus be compelled to pay such tremendous bills, as have been, and still continue to be exacted from the poor, suffering patient,—and that too, when so much light on medical science and subjects, is thrown upon the public—as at the present day; I can only say—that I am willing, perfectly willing, if persons will obstinately refuse to receive, and profit by that light,—that they should be left to reap the fruits, and the reward of their own folly in so doing.

In the preparation of this work, I feel under great obligation to Dr. P. E. Sanbon, editor of a little book called the “Sick Man’s Friend;” also to Dr. Buchan, the author of “Domestic Medicine,” for the very valuable information, and assistance I have derived from their respective works on many subjects connected with my present undertaking.

D. R.

ANDOVER, MASS. July 1, 1843.

REFERENCES.

" This may certify, that I, Simeon Baker, of Andover, in the county of Essex, and state of Massachusetts, physician of the old school, do feel it my duty to say something of the skill, and practice of Dr. David Russell, which may be of some value to him, and the public generally, while my body rests in the grave, and my spirit has returned to the God who gave it.

" I had been for the long period of thirty years, much afflicted with the most distressing of all diseases, the Gravel ; and for the five last years of that period, being unable to ride, was obliged to quit my practice. At this time, Dr. Russell was studying with a very skilful physician in the state of Connecticut ; and as his friends resided in Andover, and frequently visiting them, he through them hearing of my troublesome case, was induced to pay me a visit. He informed me, that he thought he could help me ; but on this point, as I had heretofore tried the skill of many of the neighboring physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, and had also exhausted all my own skill, I was rather sceptical. But having a very earnest desire to be relieved from my sufferings, I felt desirous that he should make a trial of his skill. I took the medicine he prescribed for me, and to my utter joy and surprise, in ten or twelve days I was enabled to ride ten or twelve miles a

day. And for such relief, as I received by the blessing of God, through the attention and medical skill of Dr. Russell, I ever desire to be truly thankful.

“Some months afterwards, by accident I received a very severe bruise on my leg; and it was thought by myself, and my neighboring physicians, that I must necessarily lose either my leg, or my life. I sent for Dr. Holmes, and he came, and tarried with me one week; but I received no benefit from his visit, and requested him, on his return to Boston, to send Dr. Russell immediately up. Dr. Russell came, and by his prescriptions, I was speedily relieved from pain and distress, and my sore was soon afterwards entirely healed, and in company with my friend, I resumed my practice among the sick. And in conclusion, I would observe, that by what I have myself experienced, and by what I have seen of his skill and practice in many other cases, I do unhesitatingly, and cheerfully recommend him to the sick and afflicted, firmly believing, that all who may employ him as a physician, will be fully satisfied with him as being skilful, persevering, attentive, and successful. He will please accept this small token of respect, and my best wishes for his success and prosperity in this life—and may his death be peaceful and happy—and his reward, a happy immortality.

SIMEON BAKER, M. D.”

The following, are a few among the many references which I have received from individuals, who have from time to time, by the blessing of God, through my instrumentality received a perfect cure, in the various complaints and diseases, with which they had been afflicted.

Cured William Hill, Andover, of a bad sore on his

leg; and also of a bad consumptive cough. Cured his child of the croup, after having been given over by the family physician.

Sarah Hanscomb, Andover, of a very bad cough, and thought to be in a Consumption.

Nancy Bailey, Andover, of a severe Cough.

David Shearman, Andover, do. do.

Mrs. Smith, Andover, of Salt Rheum.

William B. Butman, Andover, of Dyspepsy; after having been treated by many physicians, and receiving no help—by my treatment, in ten days after I had prescribed for his case, he was enabled to perform a day's work in his shop, as usual.

Edward Hampton, Andover, of Dypepsy, and bad Cough.

Richard Carter, Andover, of a very bad consumptive cough.

A child of Moses Clement, Andover, of slow Fever; after having been confined to the house for months, and under the care of two or three physicians.

A child of Mr. J. Waldo, Andover, of a complaint that confined him to the house for two years,—of the nature and treatment of which the attendant physicians seemed to have little or no knowledge.

A child of Mr. Adams, North Andover, of a White Swelling.

Mr. Saunders, North Andover, of a White Swelling, and Scrofulous Humor.

A grand-daughter of Levi Davis, Andover, of an ulcerated knee.

John Smith (Mason), Andover, of Inflammation in the

stomach ;—given over by his regular physician,—and by my prescriptions, to all appearance saved from death.

A daughter of Joshua Phelps, Andover, of a Scald Head, that would yield to none of the prescriptions of the regular physicians.

George Hutchinson, Middleton, of a bad Scrofulous Humor, after having expended one hundred dollars, while under the hands of the Faculty, without receiving any relief.

Simon Hutchinson, Middleton, of an inveterate Scrofulous Humor ; and that too after all hopes had nearly expired.

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INTRODUCTION.

IT is unquestionably true, that I am, undertaking as I do to edit such a work as I now respectfully offer to the public, under an obligation to state a few facts in relation to the opportunity I have had, in the study, theory and practice of medicine. It is now nearly forty years since I began to study "NATURE AND MEDICINE," and I have found by happy experience, that *nature* does indeed generally point out to us what is to be done, and what is wanting to assist nature in performing a cure, in most cases. I have always been partial to the *vegetable* practice of medicine, nor have I ever seen or heard of any bad results from this system of practice ; but on the other hand, sad, and in many cases *fatal* results have, and do at the present day occur in the giving of *mineral* medicines, especially *mercury* ; and we all know how very hurtful this mineral is to the human system, taken in any form—although I am willing to confess that I firmly believe, that in many cases, the ignorance of the physician is more the cause of bad results in the

administration of mineral medicines, than the medicines themselves.

In cases where mineral medicine has been administered to the patient, and has proved an injury instead of doing good, I am willing to confess that in some cases, if the same medicine had been prescribed by a *person of judgment*, different results would doubtless have followed. But as long as people neglect to obtain that information which is within the reach of all on this all-important subject, they must, naturally, and will doubtless continue to be the dupes not only of those who are called *quacks*, but even of the Faculty themselves. It is very easy for such as feel disposed, to prepare themselves for the art of "*killing or curing*,"—to obtain a "*Diploma*," and establish themselves as "*Practising Physicians*," recommended by some "*learned society*." Thus are such men let loose upon society, upheld by the laws of the land, supported and encouraged by the great and learned, licensed by said "*learned society*," and permitted by virtue of their "*diploma*" to deal out mineral poisons to their fellow-creatures; oftentimes prescribing "*they know not what*," and in cases they know nothing of; and in many instances giving that kind of medicine which they in reality neither know the nature of, nor the effect it has upon the human system; and oftentimes it is the case, *less do*

they care. But it is all well with such men—they have received a *diploma*—this entitles them to the *name* of being a “regular physician,” or rather an M. D. ; these two letters attached to their names, constitutes a full license by which they are permitted either to “*kill or cure*” at their option ; and the learned, and the great cry out, “All’s well.” But in my humble opinion, he who studies *nature*, and looks up to nature’s God for light, guidance and assistance in these studies ; he who possesses sound judgment, who suffers not ambition, love of wealth, the applause of men, worldly honor or preferment to reign predominant over his feelings and uppermost in his heart ; and he whose highest object and aim is to benefit his fellow-creatures, by his knowledge of medical science ;—this is the man, and such alone is entitled to the name of “a physician ;” in such men alone (under God) can we with safety confide in sickness and distress, and such men alone are entitled to the support, encouragement, respect and esteem of the public. Because a man may have been favored with what is called “a liberal education,” and is enabled thereby to call things by *Latin* names, as respects the different parts of the human system—minerals—roots—plants, &c. &c. used in the practice of medicine ; it is no sign, nor are we to infer that this kind of knowledge can by any means entitle

him to the name of being an experienced or skillful physician ; for it is often the case, that such men place more dependence on such knowledge in the treatment of their patients than they ought, and are prone to neglect the study into the nature, cause and effect of the disease, or of the medicine they are about to prescribe for that disease.

The present time is indeed a time of much disorder, confusion and distress ; but the greatest of all evils at present existing in this country is that which proceeds from the system of *quackery* which is so prevalent, and which is spreading its baneful effects to an alarming extent all over the land. Many who desire to live a life of idleness, get hold of some new "patent compound"—advertise largely in many different newspapers—appoint agents—forge recommendations—give the public (false) accounts of the remarkable cures it has performed ; and thus gull their victims out of thousands of dollars which could be expended at much better advantage, and at much less risk as regards property, health, happiness, peace or even life itself, if one should be employed who has some knowledge of the human system, the nature and effects of medicine, and who knows how different diseases *ought to be treated*. In fact, it is a daily occurrence to see in the public prints an account of some *new moonshine*, in the shape of a *new theory*, or *new*

patent medicine, which the proprietors aver will cure *all diseases*—even consumption itself. And there is the *Homoepathic practice*, which, as Dr. McKean observes, “was discovered by a drunken ostler,” and which has at length got into the hands of some M. D.’s, who know as little about the system they practice, as they do about the small dose they prescribe: but we will not further dwell on this subject, but merely observe, that there is one thing in their favor,—their medicine, as given, is perfectly harmless—it will neither kill nor cure.

There are many recipes in this little book, which I now offer to the public, which will be found to be of very great benefit to the invalid and others; but as I now dedicate them to the public good, I shall merely observe, that I have, in my practice, found them to be in reality what I recommend them to be—a certain remedy in those cases to which they severally apply. I have been employed for many years in collecting them, and in my daily practice have proved their efficacy. The expense to me in thus collecting these recipes has been very great; but I can truly say, that I am amply rewarded, in the consideration, that for thirty years past I have fully tested their efficacy, and not in a solitary case, in the course of my long practice, where they have been fairly tested, have they failed of procuring the desired result; except

in cases where the patient was beyond the reach of human aid. They are, most of them, from some of the best and most able physicians in England, France, Germany, and in our own country.

Let this little volume be placed among your other books, where it will be always accessible to all the members of your family. It will prove a great help to you—especially in sudden emergencies, when no physician is near—and sudden accidents or sickness occur. But above all, remember the *Great Physician*, who can heal both soul and body, and without whose blessing no human means can avail anything, and with whose smile all and every means used will be blessed and prospered.

It is surprising to me that men will still remain so prejudiced—still grope in darkness. Is it because nature has not given them sufficient intellect? or withheld from them that which is so bountifully bestowed upon a distinguished few?—No. The God of nature knows no partiality—he has in his benevolence withheld nothing from our view, if we will but draw away the veil from our vision, and see him as he is, a God of infinite power, justice, mercy, benevolence and truth. Trust in Him, not in frail, erring man; look to Him alone for guidance, direction and support, and He will open the eyes of your understanding, and let the brilliant

light of meridian day shine forth in all its native lustre upon your mind and heart. You will be led to see the futility of placing your confidence in man—short-sighted, frail, erring man—who, under the pretence of knowledge far superior to your own, would rob you of your health and purse also.

The sentiments which we imbibe in youth, we are all willing to confess, are deeply rooted. Instil into the mind of a child the idea that when it is diseased it is absolutely necessary to call in the services of a “regular physician;” this idea will naturally cling to him as he advances in years, and will so influence his mind, that he thinks there can be no aid from any other source, than that afforded by a “regular physician,” in cases of sickness or accident. The example of parents in this respect is far more injurious than anything else; for in time of youth the observation of the child, and example of the parents, are the basis on which is founded its general habits and conduct through after life. We find upon investigation that the wild, wandering savage of the forest has done more good, and thrown more light on the subject of medicine, than many who have been favored with an education in the halls of refinement. I would ask, why is it so? Because the Indian studies *nature*; improves the talent God has given him, and trusts to his own resources; not to the opinion of

the learned or the great, but to the gentle voice of nature, offering her services for the good of mankind, which if heeded, invariably brings health, happiness and peace to all who seek her favor.

It is often remarked, that man cannot be his own physician; that it requires a great deal of deep study, research and experience, in order to be able to practise successfully upon the human system. Granted; but cannot all the necessary information to enable one to be a successful practitioner be obtained in the study of *nature*?—in English publications, without going through a Greek or Latin course of study in order to be prepared for this important work? It is my humble opinion they can, and, as a general thing, *nature* is the best school for medical students; and the time is fast approaching, when many who are now skeptical on this subject, will be obliged to acknowledge it is even so. The time will soon arrive when the common people will be enabled to judge for themselves, and no longer suffer themselves to be duped by a money-loving, self-aggrandizing Faculty, but will be able to cull for themselves from the wide field of nature all that is necessary for their wants, in a medical point of view, and inducing the rising generation to pay more attention to the study of nature, and of gaining that necessary information which in after years will make them to be numbered among the benefactors of mankind.

The study of medicine, of the human system, of nature, are studies of vast importance to all ; they are also very interesting ; and the facilities for acquiring knowledge in these things are accessible to every one who will avail themselves of them. Hippocrates says, " All men ought to be acquainted with the medical art ;" and the ancients called it " the most valuable, as well as the most noble study of mankind." I believe that the knowledge of medicine is the sister companion of wisdom. Yet we see that notwithstanding all the light that has been shed on this subject, that many fatal diseases still remain among us, for which no remedy has yet been found. The skill of the physician has been baffled, and all means that have been used have failed. That physician who breaks away from the unchanging laws of Nature, and makes use of medicine that was never designed by nature to cure the sick, must expect to be unsuccessful ; for the laws that govern the natural, as well as the moral world, will never change ; and I do not believe it is at all necessary that the inhabitants of one country should send to another for medicine, for nature's wants are but few, and these are easily supplied from the rich garden of nature, from the Vegetable and Botanical kingdoms in the different parts of the world which are inhabited by man.

The vegetable remedies which the God of na-

ture has spread out with such richness and profusion over every hill, dale, field and forest, will, in my opinion, soon supersede the use of minerals altogether ; and the voice of nature will speak in language too plain to be misunderstood by any one who will hearken to her inviting, agreeable, soul-reviving instructions. In fact, the whole surface of the earth, that is designed in the providence of our heavenly Father for the abode of man, is but one continued apothecary shop. “ But the improvements in medicine since the revival of learning,” says Buchan, “ has by no means kept pace with those of the other arts ;” and the reasons are obvious. The science of medicine has been studied but by few, except those who have intended to subsist from the income to be derived from the *practice* thereof ; and by some also, who through a mistaken zeal for the honor of the science, or in order to uplift themselves in the eyes of their fellow men, have in all respects endeavored to disguise and conceal the art as much as possible. Most of our own medical authors have written their works in a foreign language ; and even at the present time, the prescriptions that most of the regular physicians send to the apothecary’s shop, are couched in terms and characters quite unintelligible to most people ; and notwithstanding all this, people will still close their eyes, and take every-

thing upon trust that is administered by a *regular physician*, and even dare not ask a single question either respecting the medicine prescribed, or his conduct in any case whatever. I do not deny but that there are many who belong to the Medical Faculty who are gentlemen, good and true to their profession ; but it is far from always being the case, and it would be well for every man, woman and child to be extremely careful with whom they entrust such a valuable treasure as that of health.

The veil of mystery which still hangs over the science of medicine, renders it not only a conjectural, but even a suspicious art. This suspicion has been for a long time removed from the other arts and sciences, which induces many to believe, that the science of medicine is a mere trick, and that it will not bear an impartial, fair and candid examination. Thus disguising medicine, not only retards its improvement as a science, but exposes the profession to much ridicule, and is extremely injurious to the true happiness of mankind.

An art founded on observation can never arrive at any high degree of improvement, while it is confined to a few who make a trade of it ; for it is obvious that the united observations of all the ingenuous and sensible part of mankind would do more towards the improvement of the science of medicine in a few years, than has ever yet been done,

or can for many years be done, by the *few* who profess to be skilled therein. Any man can tell when medicine relieves him, as well as the physician ; and if he is only acquainted with the name, and the quantity to be taken, and the name of the disease under which he is suffering, it is sufficient. And the person who finds relief by any means, not in *popular* use at the present time, and generously lays it before the public, ought to be thought of by every sensible man, as doing more real service to his fellow-creatures, than the man who writes volumes in support of some favorite hypothesis.

There have been very few valuable discoveries made in medical science by our regular bred physicians, but new discoveries daily take place among men of "low degree,"—men not given to "over-much learning"—or by chance or necessity. It is then the Faculty feel "their craft to be in danger ;" oppose these new discoveries—cry them down—until every one else is convinced of their importance and efficacy. We know that by placing implicit faith in the opinions of teachers ; attachment to established forms and systems, and the dread of reflection, and the chance of ruining one's character by departing from the old beaten track, the old established rule, will do much, very much towards retarding the march of improvement in medical science, and the sooner these obstacles are

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taken out of the way the better it will be for the human race.

Certainly no one of the sciences opens a more extensive field, no one is so interesting, or can afford more ample entertainment to an inquiring mind, as that of the medical science; and I often wonder that there is so little attention paid to this very interesting study at the present day. Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry and the *Materia Medica*, are all branches of Natural History, and are fraught with much amusement and utility, and the man who neglects those studies, has but a small claim either to taste, learning or accomplishment. "If a gentleman has a turn for observation," says an excellent writer, "surely a history of his own species is a more interesting subject, and presents a more ample field for the exertions of genius, than the natural history of spiders and cockle-shells." No argument can be brought against laying open to full view, for the edification of the public, the whole system of medical practice, which does not apply with still greater force to religion; yet experience has shown that since the laity have asserted their rights of inquiry into those subjects, theology, considered as a science, has been much improved, and the interests of true religion have been greatly promoted.

I will in this place introduce a subject of great

importance to my readers ; I refer to the practice of *Dieting*, so often resorted to by the Faculty in many complaints. To this mode of practice I strongly object, as far as my own experience and practice is concerned ; for in reality I have seen much hurt done by this practice, far more so, than any good results. It is a very erroneous idea,—that moment you take a man's food away, you undermine his constitution, and jeopardize his life ; for it is the nourishment derived from our food that sustains life. I hold, that humors are the foundation of most complaints, so I believe they ought to be fed, as much as a person that is hungry ; if not, they will feed on the patient's blood and nature, and will finally destroy him. As regards myself, I have never heard of a man growing fat by starvation, or live any longer by surfeiting ; and my idea of the subject is this, that whatever nature requires for its support, that support it ought certainly to have ; and that support ought to consist of the most nourishing kind of food, easy of digestion, and prepared in such a manner as to need the least physic, and must in all cases be the best of its kind. If you find that one kind of food does not suit the patient, try another, and keep trying, until you find that kind that will agree with your patient, and be sure not to alter his diet until he has sufficiently recovered, so that he be

able to eat anything that his appetite craves. The cruel practice of starving a person, in order to cure him of disease, puts me in mind of the story of the old man, who being disturbed by the singing of a cricket in his chimney, in order to destroy the cricket, pulled down his chimney.

A few years since, I was called to attend a man and his wife who were troubled with a very bad humor. They had both been in the hospital in Boston for three months previous to my seeing them. They inquired of me if it was not necessary to *diet*, as they had done while in the city. I told them, No, not by any means. They had been favored with the advice of some of the best physicians in the country. The man insisted upon dieting, as he had been accustomed; but the woman abided by my advice, and lived well on beef-steaks, &c. &c. The result was, that in a short time the man died. His stomach became weak, and as the humors will be always sure to find the *weakest part*, they struck in, and a more distressed person I never saw, till death came to his relief:—"verily he died as a fool dieth,"—as many others will by following his example. The woman still lives; has been completely cured; and at the present time enjoys excellent health. I firmly believe, that in the course of my practice I have been the instrument in the hands of God of saving the lives of

hundreds, who must have died had I taken away from them that kind of diet which was best adapted to their various complaints, and best suited their appetites. Let us use reason in all cases, and depend upon it, that by starving a person you will never be enabled to save his life.

I will now introduce the subject of FEVER, and my views and treatment thereof. My experience teaches me that I am as well able to manage a fever, as I am a kind horse, with a halter on his neck. Perhaps my ideas on the subject of fevers are different from those of most physicians ; but I shall speak on this subject from facts which have come under my own observation, in the course of my long practice. I believe that the first cause of fever is on account of a large proportion of the bile and gastric juice of the stomach getting into the blood, much more than is necessary to keep the blood in its right temperature ; nature soon finds it to be so—and in order to eject it from its dominion, endeavors to force it through the pores of the skin ; but in this she is often disappointed, and as is generally the case in this instance, the pores, perhaps through exposure to wet or cold, or some other cause have become completely closed up, and of course there is no way of escape. Now, what remains to be done under these circumstances? Why, I will endeavor to give you the necessary

information according to the best of my knowledge. If you have no physician near at hand, for once act as your own physician, by following the following directions, viz.

1. Take a tea-spoonful of saleratus, put it into a cup of warm water ; with this wash the body all over. 2. Put the patient into bed, and place a bottle of hot water at his feet. 3. Take of gum camphor four parts ; nitre or saltpetre one part ; pulverize or pound them together, and give the patient an even tea-spoonful in molasses, every fifteen minutes, four times. With this dose, the patient must each time have about half a glass of rum or gin administered—the spirit will better dissolve the medicine in the stomach. If after taking the above, the patient should feel disagreeable, or be distressed, administer a little more spirit, and those feelings will soon be gone. This course must be repeated until the patient is thrown into a perspiration ; if it is not done by the first course nor the second, then let the patient lay one hour and give him one more powder, and stop. 4. Be particular and wash the patient in the saleratus water ; this must be well attended to. 5. When in a state of perspiration, let the patient drink freely either of sage, may-weed, penny-royal, hot pepper, or ass-smart tea. 6. If he should perspire well, the next morning give him a dessert spoonful of anti-

monial wine, and in the afternoon give him a dose of some good physic. 7. If by this time the fever has not entirely left the patient, administer the powders again in half the quantity administered in the first instance, two or three times in the course of the day. By one of these sweats given to some of my patients I have repeatedly been enabled to reduce the number of pulsations from 130 down to 40 or 70 per minutes. Remember, a person may be in the enjoyment of good health, when the pulsation numbers from 40 to 70 beats per minute.

A SLOW FEVER oftentimes lingers about a person for months. My advice on this subject is as follows; and I sincerely hope my readers will do me the justice to make a fair trial of what I am about to recommend. 1. Take a large table spoonful of hard-wood ashes, put them into a pint of cold water, shake it well together, let it settle, warm it, then wash the patient all over with it three or four times a day. 2. Give him one third or half a tea-spoonful of the powders three times in the course of the day. 3. Give the patient a little spirit when you give the powders, as mentioned in the case of fevers above.

It is truly enough to almost frighten a man out of his seven senses, to read accounts from various reports made from time to time by the Faculty, in regard to the *awful symptoms* attending the dif-

ferent kind of fevers ; but had these cases been judiciously and rightly managed in the first place, those reports would have been uncalled for, and such symptoms never had existed. I hold, and firmly believe, that *all* fevers are produced from one cause ;—now it is my opinion that if this first cause be removed, there would be no necessity for so many names for fevers as exist at the present day. Fevers are like all other complaints, which flesh is heir to ; they always attack the weakest parts in all ; if the lungs are in a weak state, the fever is sure to settle there, and by the Faculty is called Lung Fever ; if the nerves are weak, then they name it Nervous Fever, &c. I believe fever is heat, and I know of but one kind ; but am willing to admit that there are different degrees. Yet if the candid reader will follow the above directions, he will find that few, very few, if any of such symptoms as described by the Faculty exist after the first great cause is removed, and that I firmly believe can be done in all cases by administering a *smart sweat* in season.

I will now make a few observations on the PULSE. This is nothing more than the beating of an artery. Every time the heart contracts, a portion of blood is forced into the arteries, which dilate or swell to let it pass, and then immediately regain their former size, until by a second stroke of the

same organ a fresh column of blood is pushed through them, when a similar action is repeated. This swelling and contracting of the arteries then constitutes the pulse, and consequently, it may be found in every part of the body where those vessels run near enough to the surface to be felt. Physicians look for it at the wrist from motives of convenience.

The strength and velocity of the pulse vary much in different persons; even in perfect health it is much quicker in children than in adults, and in old men it grows more slow and feeble, owing to the decreased energy of the heart. The pulse is increased both in strength and velocity by running, walking, riding and jumping; by eating, drinking, singing, speaking, and by joy, anger, &c. It is diminished in like manner by fear, want of nourishment, melancholy, excessive evacuations, or by whatever tends to debilitate the system. In feeling the pulse, then, of sick persons, allowance should be made for those causes, or what is better, we should wait until those temporary effects have ceased. A full, tense and strong pulse, is when the artery swells boldly under the finger, and resists its pressure more or less. If in addition to this, the pulsation be very rapid, it is called quick, full and strong; if slow, the contrary. A hard, corded pulse is when the artery feels like the string

of a violin, or a piece of tightened cat-gut, giving considerable resistance to the pressure of the finger. The soft and intermitting pulse are easily known by their names. In cases of extreme debility, on the approach of death, and in some particular diseases, the artery vibrates under the finger like a thread. In feeling the pulse three or four fingers should be laid on at once. The most convenient spot to do this, as already mentioned, is the wrist, but it can be readily done in the temple just before and close to the ear ; in the bend of the arm ; at the under part of the lower end of the thigh ; among the hamstrings, and top of the foot. There are two kinds of blood-vessels in the human body, arteries and veins. The arteries carry the blood from the heart to the extremities of the body, where they are connected with veins, which bring it back again. An artery pulsates or beats, a vein does not.

In this place I will introduce a few hints on the subject of LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver complaint is a disease which has often been taken for a lung complaint by some of the best physicians in these parts ; but I think such have but little judgment as respects symptoms and diseases, especially in the liver complaint. Not many years since, I called upon a friend of mine who was said to be in a confirmed consumption.

I asked him a few questions respecting his breathing, and whether it hurt him to take a long breath; he said, "No" and immediately drew in a long breath which strained his lungs hard, then blowed it off, without even coughing, and added, "My lungs are as sound as yours." I then asked him what he was taking; he said, "*a blue vitriol emetic every day.*" I asked him where his greatest distress and pain was; his answer was, "In my right side altogether." I inquired whether the doctor had said anything about his liver's being diseased; "No, he said it was my lungs, and would not hear a word about my liver, but kept telling about *low dieting*, until he has starved and almost killed me; for the moment I was put on low diet, I began to fail fast, and now I am almost gone." His words proved true, for in two weeks he was a corpse. Can a physician be endowed with a good judgment that will treat diseases in this manner? I think not. I have heard a person say, that he had rather have one of the Faculty come to him and give him a dose of Rats-bane and kill him, than to send for a *quack* and be cured by him. Now this is the person that ought to call on the regular doctor.

I will mention another case of liver complaint that came under my observation, in the same neighborhood, and treated by the same physician. His

symptoms were a pain through the right shoulder-blade, and a cramp in the right side. The treatment was like the other case mentioned, a blue vitriol emetic every day, as long as he had strength to bear it, with low diet. With this treatment the man said he had been almost killed. Depend upon it, the public suffer a great deal by physicians who have so little judgment in complaints of this nature. Patients are never safe in their hands. In my opinion a physician ought to be a man of the best judgment, quick of discernment, and a *good mechanic*; for of all the machines that ever I worked upon, the human body is by far the greatest, and at the present day is but little understood to what it ought be. Many people have become so prejudiced and so short-sighted, that they think the more a doctor charges the more he knows. This is giving a physician a good opportunity to feather his nest—and the world would say at once he was a fool if he did not—so I leave them to act for themselves.

Now, seeing I have said so much about the complaint of the liver, I will give you my method of cure; and I have but seldom failed when I have rightly found that it was a diseased liver.

First, I give some gentle physic and continue giving it to keep the bowels in a low state. I then take the oil of sassafras half an ounce, sulph. ether

four ounces, alcohol two ounces, mixed with laudanum one ounce ; with this I wash the side three or four times per day, or wet a piece of cloth two or three double and lay it on, keeping it wet with the same ; it will give quick relief. At the same time, I make a strong tea of sarsaparilla, and to every pint of this tea add thirty drops of aqua-fortis ; make this your constant drink, and at the same time you are using this tea, you may bathe your hands and feet in warm water, with enough aqua-fortis dropped into the water to make it nearly as sour as vinegar ; and after you find you are getting better, you may soak your feet in this bath ten or fifteen minutes, if you can bear it. I cured a doctor in the State of Rhode Island with this medicine, after he had given up all hopes of recovery. If you should not receive a permanent cure, the benefit you will receive from the use of this medicine will pay you well for your trouble.

I now give to the public, after many years of close study, all the information that I possess ; and with confidence in what I advance as being calculated, with God's blessing, to do good to my fellow-creatures—I beg that my little book may be well received, without prejudice. READ—TRY—JUDGE.

A LECTURE ON THE HEALING ART:

WHEREIN A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE HUMAN BODY IS GIVEN,
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE DISEASES MOST COM-
MON TO IT, WITH A NEW, SHORT, AND REASONABLE
METHOD OF CURE, DIFFERENT, SO FAR AS IS
KNOWN, FROM THAT USED BY ANY PHY-
SICIAN NOW IN PRACTICE.

BY DR. DAVID RUSSELL,
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MOTTO.

It is by no means fully known how good the Deity is to mankind. The bountiful provision which his benevolent foresight has made for their food and raiment, is obvious to every one: but the secret virtues of plants, which he has ordained for the removal of their pains, and the healing of their maladies remains, as yet, in a measure, hidden from their view.

It cannot be denied but what the human body is a wonderful structure. When we behold man walking erect, in all the pride and vigor of health, and witness the masterly feats of strength and activity which he is able to perform, we are forcibly impressed with the highly finished and most excellent workmanship of his frame. A thinking person cannot fail often to contrast man in the pride

and vigor of his health with the painful and heart-moving picture which he exhibits in the languor and distress of sickness. Our regrets are excited when he droops and falters, and seems rapidly hastening from our view ; then is seen the value of health ; then arises a wish to turn back the approaches of disease, and to restore to him his departing vigor and beauty. Out of this desire arose the Medical art, one of the noblest that ever engaged the attention of man, the object of which is to drive from him languishment and pain, and restore health and agility to his wasting frame, and thus prolong his life on earth. So noble is its object, and its end so benevolent and useful, that it was not thought, in ancient times, to be below the attention of kings, queens, and nobles of the earth ; yea, good and skilful physicians, amongst the Pagans were considered as possessed of godlike qualities, and received divine honors after death.

But all those who have successfully studied this art, generally began by attempting to gain a correct knowledge of the human body. For it is a fact that all diseases arise in some one part or other of the human system ; it is consequently of the first importance to the physician to know the nature and motions of these parts, in order that he may be able to detect any appearances of disease, and to apply proper remedies in proper time. The

frame-work of the human system is the bones—and of these I shall say no more in this lecture than that they support the external covering of man, and are subject to painful diseases. The part of man exterior to the bones, is composed of blood-vessels, nerves, flesh or muscle, and skin. Within the cavity of the breast, called by doctors the *thorax*, is placed the heart, lungs, liver and stomach—these are vital organs, and upon their health, state, and operation depend the health and comfort of every other part of the system. This cavity may be said to be the fountain of life—in it is the golden bowl, the silver cord, and the pitcher, which if broken at the fountain, the dust returns to the earth, and the spirit to God who gave it.

I shall begin the descriptions contemplated in this lecture with that of the heart. This is a large muscle placed in the above-mentioned cavity. It is the seat or head of the great circulating system. From it the two sets of blood-vessels, the arteries and veins proceed in all directions through the whole body. The heart always beats during life; and the throbbing is the natural motion by which it impels the blood through the system. The heart may be compared to the large wheel in a manufacturing establishment, which, by its motion causes all lesser wheels to revolve. The circulation of the blood is one of the most stupendous wonders of

creative Wisdom. Human ingenuity has in vain sought for a perpetual motion ; but the Deity has effected one in the circulation of the blood ; and so far as man can discover, it is made to perpetuate itself, however under the superintendence of the Power which first originated it. It (viz. the circulation of the blood,) is carried on through the system on this wise : The arteries take it from the heart, and the veins bring it back again. The arteries have stronger coats, and lay deeper imbedded in the system than the veins. When the arteries have conducted the blood to the head, feet, or any other part where it was designed to be conducted by them, the veins take it up by means of their exceeding fine hair-like branches, and return it again to the heart, where it is again forced through the cavities into the pulmonary artery, and up through the lungs—and again it comes into the pulmonary vein, and by that is conducted again into the heart, where it is sent forth by means of the *aorta* and its branches, through all the body, to be taken up again by the veins, and again conveyed round, and so on perpetually. The nerves have a great influence in facilitating the circulation of the blood. They deduce their origin from the brain and the membranes surrounding it ; and on account of the important ends which they answer in the animal economy, deserve a particular description at this

time. They descend from the brain in pairs like so many skeins of thread, in their respective sheaths, spreading themselves as they go, by innumerable divisions through the whole body, so that there seems not to be a place upon its surface or elsewhere, where the point of a needle can be placed, without touching a nerve. The nerves have great influence upon the circulation—they transmit the vital energy from the brain to the heart, and from the heart through the body; hence in all diseases the nerves receive a shock and are the means of manifesting the pains and anguish occasioned thereby. It is said that if the eighth pair of nerves are divided, the action of the heart immediately ceases.

I have now given a short account of the human body; it is obvious, that the most important, or I should rather say what appears to us the most important organs of the same, are the heart, lungs, stomach, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. But it is to be borne in mind that all parts of the human body have their specific importance—that nothing of all that composes the animal man was made by Infinite Wisdom for any other than admirable ends. Yet the above-named are of such a delicate structure, and occupy such a prominent position, that any derangement in the performance of their respective functions is communicated to the whole body, and the person becomes, in common lan-

guage, sick. In all cases of disease or sickness some one or all of the vital organs are affected. Sometimes only one is particularly diseased—such for instance, as the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, &c. These organs being diseased, and the regular operations of one being interrupted, all by sympathy become irregular in their movements. If one wheel of a clock is damaged, although it moves, its revolutions will be lame and imperfect, and no other wheel connected with it, however sound in itself, can proceed in its accustomed manner; so with the human body, if any one important organ is injured, the whole suffer. Weak, irregular, or accelerated circulation is the result, which is but another term for disease. I now proceed to give a short account of some of the diseases most common to the human body, with my ideas upon their cure.

FEVER in one form or another, is the most common of diseases. Indeed there is scarcely any sickness which is not attended with a greater or less degree of fever. Fever is simply an inflammation, a hot, fiery disease—and is believed to be caused by poisonous and acrid matter getting into the blood. This acrid matter may be bile or other matter, which, from wounding the coats of the stomach, creates a commotion in the blood, and affects the circulation in such a manner that the strength of the patient is prostrated, and life in the utmost dan-

ger. Perhaps there is not a more formidable disease than fever, nor one concerning which more has been said and written. Very considerable diversity of opinion exists as to the cause of fever, and also, in the modes of practice adopted by different physicians for its removal. Of these different opinions, and different modes of practice, the limits of my lecture will permit me to say but little.

Fevers are continued, and intermittent; that is, they continue to affect the patient with different degrees of pain and disease, until his final recovery; or they come on and spend their force upon the system in a paroxysm, which, being passed, the patient is free from fever, though suffering much from weakness, until another paroxysm, to be looked for at a stated time, again lays him prostrate. The last mentioned kind of fevers are called Intermittent Fevers, because they intermit their force at stated times, and renew it again. There is also another form called Remittent, in which the paroxysms are less marked. The cause is generally the same in intermittent and remittent fevers—and is a vitiated state of the bile and stomach, occasioned by a pernicious and unhealthy atmosphere. And in many instances, if not in all, continued fever is produced by the same cause. There is also what is called slow fever, putrid fever, &c. the former of which is a continued fever of a slow and

chronic kind, and the latter is a fever of a putrid nature, into which some of the above-mentioned fevers will sometimes change.

It has been the usual practice of those physicians, familiarly known as old school doctors, to bleed the patients sick with the fever, in all cases where their judgment dictated. They have also used medicines from the mineral kingdom freely, purging with calomel, puking with a preparation of antimony, familiarly known as tartar emetic. The lecturer here states, that he entirely discards from his practice the use of mineral medicines ; he considers them injurious, and confidently believes he has found medicines from the vegetable kingdom which are as far superior in efficacy, as they are less dangerous in their operations. Under the old mode of practice, a continued fever from which the patient ultimately recovers, usually lasts from twelve, to fifteen or twenty days ; but with my practice I propose to be able to break the force of the severest fever in the short space of four days, no matter what kind of fever the patient is sick with. If I can commence in season, through the instrumentality of my medicines, I will place him beyond danger in four days ; they will also cure the consumption if taken in the first or second stage. The consumption is a disease of frequent occurrence, particularly in New England. The parts affected

are the lungs. I consider that there are three stages of consumption—the first I shall call the beginning stage, though some have termed it the speckled stage from the peculiar spotted and speckled appearance of the lungs. From some cause or other the circulation becomes deranged, and the blood not having free course, collects in too great quantities in the delicate vessels of the lungs, and causes the speckled and spotted appearance above alluded to.

The second stage I shall designate as that of irritation, for it stands to reason, that the circulation cannot long be impaired without producing irritation. The impeded blood corrodes the tender parts, and a soreness, cough, and the spitting of blood succeeds.

The third and last stage is the ulcerous, in which the substance of the lungs becomes ulcerated—the patient grows weak and cadaverous—his nails grow crooked—his person is emaciated—large quantities of purulent, corrupt matter is thrown up by the continual hacking cough which now affects the sufferer—when these symptoms come to their extreme point, death closes the scene. The young, the beautiful, and the beloved, fall a prey to consumption—it usually seizes persons between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five. It is said that those of the most amiable characters are most usually the vic-

tims of consumption. For this frightful disease in its two first stages there is a remedy. I have seldom ever failed of effecting a complete cure, when the disease was treated in season; but the proper time for attempting the cure, is during the first or second stage. I would invite consumptive patients to give my medicines and treatment a fair trial, I ask for nothing more. If you suffer this disease to go on to the last stage your lives are in the most imminent danger, and your course on earth must be unavoidably short. If other physicians tell you that your case is hopeless, do not despair—the God of nature, who pities all his children may have been more bountiful in providing healing means for their maladies than even learned physicans. In the ample field of the world may grow some humble plant, which the loftiness and pride of that world's knowledge has yet passed over—whose virtues may be revealed to some of the humble and unlearned. Come then and try this medicine, it can do you no harm, and it may do you much good. It is not disagreeable to the taste. It is gentle and efficacious in its operations, at once removing soreness and inflammation from the lungs, and excites a healthy expectoration—the purulent matter is thrown up, and a healthy and natural circulation is restored—the painful cough ceases—the breathing becomes free and easy, and health again clothes the wasting form with strength and beauty.

I shall next give an account of the LIVER COMPLAINT. Although the liver is frequently spoken of, yet few have proper ideas of its nature and use. It is a thick viscid substance placed in the right side of the body, a little back towards the spine or back-bone. It is penetrated in all directions by blood-vessels, and ducts for the elaboration and containing the bile or gall. This organ is subject to different forms of disease, all of which are highly afflictive. These diseases are generally acute or chronic inflammation—torpor or inactivity—swelling of the gall-bladder and hardening of the bile in it, having stony specks growing in the substance of the organ—gall-stones in the receptacle of that fluid, and a disease which form a general weakness,—the gall elaborated is of a thin consistence and bad quality. Persons affected with the liver complaint, have a downcast, cadaverous appearance—their motions are dull and heavy, slow and languid ; the mind is troubled with melancholy vapors, fearful forebodings, with great and almost constant costiveness of the bowels. I have been highly successful in the cure of this complaint, in various forms. My medicines by cleansing the blood and promoting an active circulation through the liver, enables it to form good bile, and discharge all other duties of its office ; and by opening the bowels, and improving digestion, soon puts all right

with those troubled with this complaint in some of its forms. After being under my treatment a short time, their melancholy leaves them, they give their whims, fancies and vapors to the wind, and the hope of returning health and long life again lights up their wo-be-gone countenance.

WHITE SWELLING. This is a very painful disease, most usually affecting the knee-joints. It is thought by many, to be incurable, and thousands afflicted with it have had their limbs amputated in order to get rid of the intolerable anguish occasioned thereby. The seat of this disease is in the delicate gristle around the bones, called by M. D.'s the *porrostrine*. I have medicines which are of great efficacy in white swellings, and have often been successful in their cure.

FEVER SORE is the next form of disease which I shall attempt to describe. This is an inflammation or ulceration of the bone. In the first stage a dull, deep-seated, aching pain is felt in the part, and the patient's general health becomes very much impaired. At length a hard tumor forms, the skin becomes red and extremely tender, the inflammation increases, and the pain in the second stage becomes constant and very severe, attended with great constitutional irritation—a quick and hard pulse, and a white tongue. The swelling and inflammation of the parts is now at its height—the tumor grow-

ing softer, and ulceration comes on with a discharge of a thin acrid matter ; when, upon examination it will be found that the bone is affected. The progress of the formation of matter in this disease is sometimes slower than at others. I also have efficacious medicines for this complaint.

PILES. Of these I shall say but little more than that they are an exceeding distressing complaint, growing out of weakness in the region of the anus. I am able to recommend a course of diet, regimen and medicines which will cure them.

DYSENTERY. This is a summer complaint, caused by acrid bile and other matter getting into the intestines—great commotion is there excited, attended with exceeding hard griping pains. I have only to observe that my medicines are of great efficacy in this complaint, checking it at once, and soon effecting a cure.

SALT RHEUM. This is a painful and troublesome disease which makes its appearance upon the skin. It is caused by an impure state of the blood. I also have the pleasure of announcing to the public that through the efficacy of my medicines, I have been successful in its cure.

RHEUMATISM. This is a painful and common disease, particularly afflicting those considerably advanced in life. It is of two kinds, the acute and chronic. It is caused by obstructed perspiration

and deranged circulation ; cold and dampness, help bring it on. The bowels are costive, the patient is cold, and afterwards hot—sharp pains run up between the muscles. Some of the large joints become tumified and exceedingly tender to the touch. I have medicines of the most surprising efficacy in every form of the complaint, which penetrate the system in a powerful manner—remove obstructions, equalize the circulation, and make the patient well.

By way of conclusion Dr. Russell would respectfully invite all those afflicted with the following complaints to come and give his medicines a trial, viz. Billious or nervous complaints, Fits, Asthma, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ruptures, Salt Rheum, Scald head, Worms, Corns on the feet, Sore and weak Eyes, Polypus in the nose, Fellon on the hand, Catarrh, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, St. Anthony's Fire, White Swelling, Scrofula, Humors, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact all complaints to which flesh is heir.

So please give me a trial, and let the world know,
If I am an impostor, then speak and say so ;
But if by my medicines you find rest and ease,
Then keep a clear conscience and speak as you please.

My office is in Andover, South Parish, Mass.

D. RUSSELL.

DEFINITIONS.

- Abdomen. The cavity of the body below the diaphragm.
- Acute. A disease attended with an increased action of blood, and violent pain.
- Antiseptic. Against putrefaction.
- Antispasmodic. A medicine to quiet the irritation of the nerves and muscles.
- Aromatic. Spicy, strong scented.
- Articulation. Joint.
- Astringent. Binding, contracting.
- Abortion. To miscarry.
- Abscess. A collection of pus.
- Acid. Sour.
- Anodynes. Those medicines that ease pain, and procure sleep.
- Antacids. Remedies that obviate acidity in the stomach.
- Anthemintic. Medicine that remove worms.
- Aleratives. Medicines that restore health without any perceptible evacuation.
- Antiscarbutics. Against scurvy.
- Antiflogistic. Medicines that oppose inflammation.
- Aperient. Medicine that gently open the bowels.
- Attenuate. To make thin.
- Cataplasm. A poultice.
- Cephalic. Remedy for disease of the head.

Calculus. Stony, gritty.

Carminatives. Medicine to purge downward ; physic.

Caustic. An application which consumes flesh.

Chronic. A disease of long continuance.

Concretion. Several parts formed into one body.

Contagious. Taken by the breath or external union.

Diaphragm. The Diaphragm divides the upper and lower cavities of the body.

Diuretic. Having power to increase the discharge of urine.

Detergent. Cleansing medicine.

Deobstruents. Medicines that remove obstructions.

Diaforetics. Medicines that produce gentle perspiration.

Emulsion. Soft and oily medicines.

Epidemic. A contagious disease that attacks many people at the same time and place.

Errhine. Those medicines that excite sneezing.

Expectorants. Those medicines that increase discharge of mucus from the lungs.

Expiration. Throwing out the breath.

Effluvia. A stench which corrupts air.

Emetic. Medicine which causes vomiting.

Emmenagogue. Medicine to cause menstruation.

Equilibrium. Equal circulation.

Eradicate. To destroy or remove.

Eruption. Sores or blotches on the skin.

Excitability. Power of motion.

Fauces. The top of the throat.

Fœtid. Stinking, rancid.

Flatulency. Wind in the stomach and bowels.

Fungus. An unnatural growth of tender flesh in a sore.

Gland. A smooth fleshy substance which serves as a strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

Hygeian. To be well.

Inspissation. The act of making any liquid thick.

Indication. What demonstrates in disease that which ought to be done.

Infusion. Water poured into a vessel containing medicine.

Inspiration. Drawing air into the lungs.

Lassitude. Weariness, fatigue.

Laxative. Mild physic.

Ligament. A strong substance which unites bones.

Maxillary. Belonging to the jaw-bone.

Midriff. The diaphragm.

Mucilage. A slimy substance.

Mucus. Slime.

Muscles. The fleshy, fibrous part of the body which causes motion.

Nauseate. To disturb, to sicken.

Nidus. A nest—the seat of disease.

Nervines. Medicines that quiet the nerves.

Narcotics. Substances that have the effect to reduce the power of the system without evacuation ; produce sleep.

Obstetric. Belonging to midwifery.

Opiates. Medicines that procure sleep.

Obtuse. Dull.

Paralytic. Inclined to palsy—inactive.

Parotid. Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

Panacea. To make all well.

Paroxysm. A fit—the aggravated stage of a disease.

- Prepuse. The fore-skin.
- Purulent. Consisting of pus.
- Pus. The matter of a well digested sore.
- Putrid. Rotten, corrupt.
- Perspiration. To sweat.
- Rectum. The straight or last great gut.
- Respiration. The act of breathing.
- Spasm. Violent and involuntary contractions.
- Saliva. Spittle.
- Sphinctre. The muscle which shuts the neck of the bladder or other parts.
- Stimulant. Medicine that excites sensation.
- Styptic. Medicine that stops bleeding.
- Sudorific. A medicine that promotes sweat.
- Suppuration. The formation of pus.
- Sedatives. Medicines that reduce the animal energies of the body without taking life.
- Septic. To putrefy.
- Sialogogues. Medicines that increase saliva.
- Testicles. An organ of seed in animals.
- Thorax. The cavity above the diaphragm.
- Tonic. Strengthening medicine.
- Torpor. Dullness, numbness.
- Tumour. A swelling.
- Tonsils. Tonsils are two round glands placed on the side of the roots of the tongue.
- Vermifuge. Medicine that destroys or expels worms.
- Virus. Matter of contagion.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains	make	1 scruple.
3 scruples	"	1 drachm.
8 drachms	"	1 ounce.

Measure for Liquids.

1 Pint	contains	16 ounces.
1 ounce	"	8 drachms.
1 great spoonful is about		$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
1 tea-spoonful is one fourth of a table spoonful.		
60 drops make one tea-spoonful.		

PART I.

HUMAN STRUCTURE.

THE animal frame is composed of *bones, muscles, brain, nerves, arteries, veins, cartilages, membranes, glands*,—also of *chyle, blood, milk*, etc.

BONES

Are white, hard, brittle, and almost insensible ; they support and form the stature of the body, defend its viscera, and give power to the various muscles. The number of bones in the human body is generally 240 ; but in some individuals, who have two additional bones in each thumb and great toe, they amount to 248.

TEETH,

A set of bones situated in the upper and lower jaws, for the purpose of mastication. In adults, they are thirty-two in number, or sixteen in each jaw-bone, consisting of four cutting, two canine, and grinders.

The teeth are of various sizes, being arranged in the following order ; four in front, termed cutting teeth, on each side of which, is a sharp pointed canine or *eye tooth* ; adjoining to these are five grinders on each side, the last of which is denominated the *tooth of wisdom*, because it seldom appears before the 25th year. The front and eye teeth are furnished with only one root each ; the two first grinders with two ; and the hindmost, generally with three or four ; which may, in most persons, be ascertained by the number of small tubercles on the crowns. The tooth is divided into two principal parts ; viz. the *crown*, which projects above the gums, and the *root* that is enclosed within the sockets. The crown is a hard, fine, glossy, white *enamel*, serving to defend the substance against external injury. The root is open at the bottom, where it is connected with vessels and nerves, by which it receives nourishment, life and sensation. Each tooth has a nerve, artery and vein.

MUSCLES,

Of which, it is said, there are 446 in the human body, dissectible and describable, are parts of the animal body, destined to move [some other parts, and hence are termed the organs or instruments of motion. They are composed of flesh and tendonous fibres, and contain vessels of all kinds.

FLESH

Is the fibrous or muscular part of the animal body ; muscular flesh is composed of a great number of fibres or threads ; it is commonly of a reddish or whitish color. The ancients distinguished five different kinds of flesh ; but the moderns admit one only, *fleshy* and *muscular* parts being with them the same.

SKIN

Is the general covering of the body. Though apparently a simple membrane, it consists of several parts. The outermost is the *scarf-skin* ; it has no nerves, and is extended over every part of the true skin, except where the nails are ; it is this skin which is raised by the application of a blister ; it is thickest in those parts accustomed to labor or pressure, as the hand and foot. The *rete mucosum* is a web-like mucous substance, lying between the scarf and true skin, which chiefly gives the color to the exterior of the human body. It is black in the negro ; white, brown, or yellowish in the European. The *true skin* is a very sensible membrane, extended over all parts of the body, and nerves terminating so plentifully on its surface, that the finest needle cannot prick it without touching some of them.

ABSORBENTS

Are a set of small colorless vessels, which pervade the whole surface of the body both externally and internally. Their office is to take up whatever fluids are effused into the different cavities, and to pour out their contents for particular uses. For the purpose of absorption, they are highly irritable at their extremes, and are very replete with valves, to prevent the escape or return of their contents. Their number, when compared with other vessels, is four times greater ; and they are divided into *lymphatics* and *lacteals*, according to their respective offices, the former conveying lymph, the latter chyle.

CARTILAGES,

Or *gristles*, are smooth, solid, flexible, elastic parts, softer than bone, and seem to be of the same nature ; some even become bones by time ; some again are much softer, and partake of the nature of ligaments. They terminate those bones that form moveable joints, and in some instances serve to connect bones together. In the nose, ears, and eyelids are cartilages.

A MEMBRANE

Is a thin, white, flexible, expanded skin, formed of several sorts of fibres interwoven together. The

use of membranes is to cover and wrap up the parts of the body ; to strengthen them, and save them from external injuries ; to preserve the natural heat ; to join one part to another ; to sustain small vessels, &c.

A GLAND

Is an organic part of the body, destined for the secretion or alteration of some peculiar fluid, and composed of blood-vessels, nerves and absorbents. The glands are designated either according to the particular fluids which they contain, as mucous, sebaceous, lymphatic, salival, and lachrymal glands ; or their structure, as simple, compound, conglobate, and conglomerate glands. The vessels and nerves of glands always come from the neighboring parts, and the arteries appear to possess a higher degree of irritability. Glands appear to the eye as whitish membranous masses.

THE BRAIN

Consists of the whole of that mass which, with its surrounding membranes and vessels, fills the greater part of the skull. It is said to be larger in man, in proportion to the nerves belonging to it, than in any other animal. It consists of the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, *tuber annulare* and *medulla oblongata* ; the whole weighs usually about forty-

eight or fifty ounces ; but its weight varies in different subjects.

THE CEREBRUM,

Which is by far the largest portion, is contained in all the upper part of the skull ; it is divided into a right and left hemisphere by a membrane termed *falx*. Each hemisphere is also again subdivided into three lobes, the two lying in the front portion of the skull being the largest. It is surrounded with membranes, and accompanied with blood-vessels.

THE CEREBELLUM,

Or *little brain*, is situated in the back part of the skull beneath the posterior lobes of the cerebrum, from which it is separated by a membrane called the *tentorium*. It is divided by the *falx minor* into two hemispheres, which are again subdivided into lobules.

The *tuber annulare* is of a roundish form, about an inch in length and of the same width. From the tuber annulare arises the *medulla oblongata*, which forms the beginning of the spinal marrow.

From the Brain arises *nine pairs* of NERVES ; some in solid cords, others in separate threads which afterwards unite into cords. Of these some have their origin in the *cerebrum*, some in the *cerebellum*, some in the *tuber annulare*, and some in the *m*
nerves sup-

plying the organs of *smell, sight, taste, hearing,* and *feeling*, in part, are derived. The nerves are called pairs, not because they proceed together from the brain and spinal marrow, but because they proceed from the opposite lobes of the brain, or from opposite sides of the spinal marrow, and supply similar parts on each side of the body with nerves. And hence it often happens in paralysis, or palsy, that on one side of the body all the nerves perform their office imperfectly, while on the other side no diminution of nervous energy is evinced. A nerve is a long white medullary cord. The uses of the nerves are to convey impressions to the brain, from all parts of the body, over which they are spread, and to impart motion, by exciting the muscles, to the whole system.

THE SPINAL MARROW,

Or *medulla spinalis*, is a continuation of the *medulla oblongata* from the head through the centre of the spine, which consist of a series of bones called *vertebræ*, supporting the body. From the spinal marrow are given out *thirty pairs* of nerves; these, in conjunction with those arising from the brain, communicate energy and feeling to the whole body; and also by their extreme sensibility convey to the brain, the mind or soul, the slightest as well as the strongest impressions made upon the differ-

ent organs ; hence our *pleasures* and our *pains*, our *hopes*, our *fears*, and our *affections*.

That the *Brain*, as a whole, is the organ of thought, the seat of the understanding, and the place where the emotions of the mind or soul arise, we cannot doubt ; it is also the centre of *sensation* and *muscular motion*, and to which all the nerves of the body appear subservient.

THE THORAX

Or Chest, consists of the upper portion of the trunk of the human body ; it is inclosed by the ribs, having the *sternum* or breast bone in the front, and a portion of the bones of the back behind. It is separated from the liver, stomach, intestines, &c., by the *diaphragm*, or midriff.—The thorax contains the lungs, heart, &c., and numerous blood vessels, nerves, and absorbents. It is also separated by a membrane called *mediastinum*, into a right and left portion.

THE RESPIRATION

Is that actions of the lungs and diaphragm, consisting of the process of inspiration and expiration, by which air is received into, and expelled from the thorax or chest.—The quantity of air taken into the lungs at each natural inspiration, is supposed to be about 15 or 16 cubic inches ; the number of respirations made in a minute is about 20.

THE WINDPIPE

Is a cartilaginous and membranous canal, through which the air passes into and from the lungs. It is divided by anatomists into three parts,—the *larynx*, the *trachea*, and the *bronchia*.

The *larynx* is a hollow cartilaginous organ at the top of the trachea. The air which passes through it during respiration, produces voice.

The *trachea* is that portion of the wind-pipe which extends from the larynx to the *bronchia*.

The *bronchia* is a term given to the trachea after it has entered the thorax, or chest; here it separates into two branches, one of which communicates with the right and the other with the left lung.

THE LUNGS

Are two viscera situated in the thorax, by means of which we breathe. The lung in the right cavity of the chest, is divided into three, that in the left cavity into two lobes. They hang in the chest, attached at their superior part by means of the trachea, and are separated by a membrane called *mediastinum*. They are furnished with innumerable cells which are formed by a continuation of the trachea, the bronchial tubes of which communicate with each other; the whole appears not unlike a honey-comb.

The most important use of the lungs is for the process of respiration, by which the circulation of the blood appears to be immediately supported; and, doubtless, by their alternate inflation and collapsing, they contribute with the diaphragm to promote the various functions of the abdominal viscera, such as digestion, &c. For the change which the blood undergoes in its passage through the lungs, see the following articles.

THE HEART

Is a hollow, strong, muscular viscus, having the shape of a cone or pyramid reversed. Its size varies in different subjects; it is generally about six inches long, and, at the base, four or five wide. The younger the subject the larger is the heart, in proportion to the body. It is often smaller in tall and strong men than in others. It is situated on the left side of the thorax, and is surrounded by a membrane called *pericardium* or *heart purse*; it is also imbedded, as it were, in the left lung. Its weight, with the pericardium, is usually from ten to fifteen ounces. It is the centre of the circulation of the blood; of course from it all the *arteries* arise, and in it all the *veins* terminate. It is divided internally into a right and left *ventricle*; these are divided by a fleshy *septum*. Each ventricle has two orifices; one auricular, through

which the blood enters, the other arterious, through which the blood passes out. These four orifices are supplied with *valves*. There are also two cavities adhering to the base of the heart, called *auricles*. The heart has, in the living subject, an alternate motion, consisting of contraction and dilatation, called *systole* and *diastole*, by means of which the blood is circulated throughout the body. The heart is said to contract 4000 times in an hour; hence, as each ventricle contains one ounce of blood, there passes through the heart every hour 4000 ounces, or 350 pounds of blood. The whole mass of blood is about twenty-eight pounds, so that this quantity of blood passes through the heart thirteen or fourteen times in an hour, or about once in every four or five minutes. In the whale, ten or twelve gallons of blood are thrown out of the heart at a stroke, with an immense velocity, through a tube of a foot diameter.

AN ARTERY

Or a pulsating blood-vessel, is a cylindrical canal conveying the blood immediately from the heart to all parts of the body, for the purposes of nutrition, preservation of life, generation of heat, and the secretion of different fluids. The motion of the blood in the arteries is called the *pulse*; it corresponds with that of the heart. The pulse may be

felt in various parts of the body, but the most usual place of feeling is at the wrist. From seventy to eighty pulsations in a minute are commonly the number which in the adult subject is considered, as far as the pulse is concerned, to constitute health. In children, however, the pulse is much quicker than this; and in old persons slower. Wounds in *arteries* are always dangerous, and very frequently mortal: hence the wisdom evinced in the structure of man: all the arteries are deeply imbedded in flesh, or other surrounding media, while the veins, a wound in which is comparatively unimportant, are plentifully scattered on the surface of the body. The blood in the arteries is of a florid red color.

A VEIN

Is a blood-vessel, which returns the blood from the various parts of the body to the heart. The veins do not pulsate; the blood flows through them very slowly, and is conveyed to the heart by the contractility of their coats, the pressure of the blood from the arteries, the action of the muscles, and respiration; and it is prevented from going backwards in the veins by *valves*, of which there are a great number. The blood in the veins is of a much darker red than that in the arteries.

THE BLOOD

Is a red fluid of a saltish taste, of a somewhat urinous smell, and glutinous consistence, which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins, conveying nutrition, heat, and excitement to the whole body. The quantity of blood in the human body, is estimated to be about twenty-eight pounds in an adult. Of this, four parts are contained in the veins and a fifth in the arteries. The blood being returned by the *veins*, of a dark red color, to the heart, is sent from that viscus into the lungs, to undergo some material change by coming in contact with atmospheric air, in the air-cells of the lungs; after which, as has been stated, it is returned to the heart again, of a much more florid color, and then impelled into the arteries, to be distributed over the body. The heat of the body is usually about ninety-eight degrees.

THORACIC DUCT,

An important vessel, called the trunk of the absorbents. It is of a serpentine form, and about the diameter of a crowquill. It is attached to the bones of the back, and extends from the lower opening of the *midriff* or *diaphragm* (a membrane which separates the heart and lungs from the stomach, bowels, and other abdominal viscera,) to the angle

formed by the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins, into which it opens and evacuates its contents, there to be mixed with the blood. These contents consist chiefly of *chyle*, a whitish or milky fluid, separated from the food by the process of digestion, and taken up by the absorbents thickly spread over the intestines, and by them conveyed to the thoracic duct.

THE ABDOMEN

Consists of all that portion of the trunk of the human body, situated below the thorax. It contains the liver, its gall-bladder, the stomach, the spleen, the pancreas, the intestines, the mesentery, the kidneys, the urinary bladder, the omentum, &c. It has also numerous blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents.

THE LIVER,

Which is the largest and most ponderous viscus in the abdomen, it weighing in adults, about three pounds, is of a deep red color. It consists of a glandulous mass, interspersed with numerous blood-vessels. It is situated under the diaphragm, inclining to the right side of the body, having the stomach beneath it; between which, and the liver itself, lies the *gall-bladder*, with which it is of course intimately connected. It is divided into two principal lobes, the right of which is by far the largest.

Its shape approaches that of a circle ; it is attached to the diaphragm by the suspensary and other ligaments. It is larger in young animals than in old ones.

THE BILE

Is of a yellow-green color, about the consistence of thin oil ; when much agitated, it froths like soap and water. Its smell is somewhat like musk ; its taste is bitter. It is, in fact, a species of soap ; and like other soap, is successfully employed to remove grease from clothes, &c. The *gall-bladder* in the human body is shaped like a pear, and is generally capable of containing about an ounce. It is firmly connected to the liver. In the elephant, stag, all insects and worms, this reservoir is wanting, the bile which they secrete passing at once into the intestinal canal. The real use of the bile does not even now seem to be accurately ascertained. It appears, however, to assist in separating the *chyle*, to excite the intestines to action, and to produce the healthy appearance of intestine evacuations.

THE SPLEEN,

Or MILT, is a spongy viscus of a livid color, in form somewhat resembling a tongue, but its shape, situation and size, vary very much. It is, in a healthy subject, always on the left side, between the false ribs and the stomach. Its general length is

six inches, breadth three, and one thick. It is connected by the blood vessels to the stomach and the left kidney. It is larger when the stomach is empty, and smaller when compressed or evacuated by a full stomach. The uses of the spleen, have, till lately, been considered as unknown; but by a paper of Sir E. HOME, in the Philosophical Transactions, it appears probable that this viscus is a reservoir for the superabundant serum, lymph, globules, soluble mucus, and coloring matter carried into the circulation, immediately after digestion is completed.

THE STOMACH

Is a large receptacle, varying in its capacity from about five to eleven pints. It is situated under the left side of the diaphragm, its left side touching the spleen, and its right covered by the thin edge of the liver; its figure nearly resembling the pouch of a bag-pipe, its left edge being most capacious. The upper side is concave, the lower is convex. It has two orifices, both on its upper part; the left, through which the aliment passes from the mouth through the *gullet* or *æsophagus* to the stomach, is named *cardia*; the right, through which it is conveyed out of the stomach into the *duodenum*, is named *pyloris*, where there is a circular valve which hinders the return of the aliment from the gut, but

does not at all times hinder the bile from flowing into the stomach. The stomach, like the intestinal canal, is composed of three coats or membranes.

The uses of the stomach are to excite hunger, and partly, thirst; to receive the food from the œsophagus, and to retain it, till by the motion of the stomach and the admixture of various fluids, and by many other changes not exactly understood, it is rendered fit to pass the right orifice of the stomach, and afford chyle to the intestines for the nutrition of the body.

DIGESTION.

The chief agent in this process is, beyond question, the *gastric juice*; a fluid that is secreted from certain glands in the stomach, and which possesses great solvent powers in regard to numerous animal and vegetable substances. The food being duly masticated, and blended with a considerable portion of *saliya*, is propelled into the stomach, where it soon undergoes a remarkable change, being converted into a pulpy mass, termed *chyme*: the chyme afterwards passes from the stomach into the small intestines; here, it is mixed with bile, and separated into two portions, one of which is as white as milk, and called *chyle*; the other passes on to the larger intestines, and is voided as excrementitious matter. The chyle is absorbed by the

lacteals, which terminate in the trunk or tube called *thoracic duct*: it is there mixed with variable proportions of lymph, and, lastly, with the blood, as stated under that article.

GASTRIC JUICE

Is said to be of so powerful a nature, that after death the stomach is occasionally eaten into holes by its action. And it is also said, that if exposed to a proper temperature, it will digest food in metal tubes.

THE PANCREAS,

Or SWEET-BREAD, is a large gland of the salivary kind, of a long figure, compared to a dog's tongue. It lies across the upper and back part of the abdomen, under the stomach. Its use is to secrete a juice called the pancreatic juice, which appears to be similar in its properties to saliva, and, together with the bile, helps to complete the digestion of the aliment. It communicates with the duodenum.

THE INTESTINES

Consist of that convoluted tube beginning at the right orifice of the stomach, called *pylorus*, and ending with the *sphincter recti*. The length of this canal is generally six times the length of the whole human subject. It is divided by nature into two parts. The *small intestines* begin from the

stomach, and fill the middle or fore part of the abdomen, the *large intestines* occupy the sides, and both the upper and lower parts of the same cavity.

THE KIDNEYS

Are shaped like a kidney-bean. They are situated on the lower part of the back, one on each side. They are generally surrounded with more or less fat.

THE SENSES

Are those faculties or powers by which external objects are perceived. The *sight*, *touch* or feeling, *hearing*, *smell* and *taste*, are called the *senses*. The organs through which they operate are the following: —

THE EYE

Is the organ of *seeing*. The eye-ball is of a globular figure; it is composed of various membranes; but those parts of the eye deserving the most notice, are the *iris*, the *pupil*, and the *retina*. The iris is that colored circular ring, situated beneath the *crystalline lens*, which surrounds the central or dark part called the *pupil*.

It is capable of expanding or contracting, which it constantly does, according to the quantity of light which is thrown upon the eye. In a very bright light the pupil is reduced by the contraction of the

iris to a very narrow hole ; in a dark place the pupil is so much enlarged, as to render the iris scarcely visible. The *pupil* is the dark round opening in the middle of the eye, surrounded by the iris, and through which the rays of light pass to the *retina*, which is the true organ of vision, and is formed by an expansion of the pulp of the optic nerve. Externally the globe of the eye, and the transparent *cornea* are moistened by a fluid called the *tears*, which are secreted in the lachrymal glands, one of which is situated above each inner corner of the eye. In proportion as the eye is more or less round, is the sight of a person longer or shorter.

TOUCH,

OR FEELING, resides in every part of the body that is supplied with nerves. The sense of touch is most exquisite in the lips, the tops of the fingers, the tongue and a few other places.

THE EAR

Is the organ of *hearing*. In man it consists of an external ear or *auricula*, and an internal bony cavity with numerous circular and winding passages, by which the vibrations of the air are collected and concentrated, and by a peculiar mechanism conveyed to the auditory nerves. The ear is supplied with peculiar glands, which secrete an unctuous

substance called the wax of the ear. The external auditory passage proceeds in a spiral direction to the *tympanum* or drum of the ear, which forms a complete partition between this passage and the internal cavities. Beyond the tympanum is a hemispherical cavity which leads to the *fauces*, or opening at the back of the mouth: this opening is of a trumpet form. The inner cavity, including the winding passage, is aptly called the *labyrinth* of the ear.

THE NOSE

Is in man, and most of the superior animals, the organ of *smelling*. The structure of the nose has nothing in it so very peculiar that can convey any idea of a mechanical organization to aid the *sense of smelling*.

THE TASTE

Resides chiefly in the *tongue*, in conjunction with the palate, lips, and other parts of the mouth. The tongue is however destined to perform much more varied and important functions than that of conveying to the mind the taste of sapid bodies. It is the tongue, in conjunction with the lips, teeth, palate, and throat, which produces the sounds of *language*. The tongue is partly muscular, and partly composed of membranes and cellular substance. Its upper side is covered with *papilæ*, in

which the taste more immediately resides. The impression of sapid bodies on the organs of taste is modified by age, size, habit, and the more or less frequent application of strong stimulants. The state of the stomach, as well as general health, is often indicated by the state and color of the tongue. In health the tongue is always of a red color ; in disease it varies from white to yellow, and sometimes is almost black. In health the tongue is always more or less moist ; in disease frequently parched and dry.

THE SEXES.

The male is generally of a larger size than the female, and more robust ; the male becomes frequently bald on the top of the head, the female rarely or never ; the male has always more or less *beard*, the female rarely any, except as old age approaches, and then it is chiefly confined to the upper lip. The anatomical differences, besides the obvious ones, are, in the female, a larger pelvis than in the male, more delicate muscles and smaller bones.

PART II.

MEDICAL BOTANY.

Aloes.

THE genuine Scotrine Aloes is produced in the island of Scotora, which lies in the Straits of Babelmandel. The Hepatic aloes is prepared in the West Indies, and in Spain; and is also brought from the ports of India, particularly from Bombay. Aloes was known to the ancients. The varieties are similar in their mode of action. They are all cathartic, operating very slowly, but certainly; and have a particular affinity for the large intestines.

Aloes has also a decided tendency to the uterine system. It has the power of slightly stimulating the stomach. It is therefore, an excellent remedy in habitual costiveness, attended with torpor of the digestive organs, administered in minute doses. It is generally given in doses from five to fifteen grains. The best way, however, of administering

it is in pills, combined with other articles. It enters into the composition of many noted nostrums.

Garden Archangel.

This is not the kind of Archangel which grows in this country spontaneously, but is of the kind which is to some extent cultivated in our gardens; and is indigenous to the south of France. It has a bitter taste, and very pleasant smell. It is a powerful stimulant, and is also good to expel wind, and pain in the breast. It is exhibited in cases of debility of the stomach, and organs of digestion. Also, in nervous headache, pain and trembling in the limbs, and hysteria; in chronic catarrh of the lungs; it is good to facilitate expectoration, and to restore tone to the mucous membrane. It is used in the form of infusion or tea for wind, and is particularly adapted for children. It is good in all bilious complaints, and can be administered successfully in case of canker.

Avens, or Chocolate Root.

This root grows about two feet high, and is found in wet places. It should be dug in the month of April, or late in the fall; and should be cut into slices, dried quick, and bottled up tight. A very celebrated physician in the the city of Boston, observes, "that it is an excellent remedy in all

cases of the first stages of consumption, and in debility." It is preferable to Peruvian bark in the cure of intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, wind, cholic, affections of the stomach, asthmatic symptoms ; and in cases of debility, whites, flooding, sore throat. The continued use of it, has restored to health the most shattered and enfeebled constitutions, and is probably as effectual as any one single article, in arresting consumption.

In a fever, after the proper evacuations, it may be given till the fever is broken up. The doses are daily, a pint of weak decoction, or about sixty grains of the powder, divided into three equal parts, and mixed with honey. This root has formed a principal ingredient in the popular Indian chocolate, used in cases of consumption. It is an excellent medicine for the cure of salt rheum, and scald head ; in these cases, make a strong tea of the root, and drink freely ; at the same time wash the humor frequently every day. An ointment made of this root combined with the fat of a dog is very excellent in case of salt rheum.—I have used this in my practice, and have found it to be very efficacious.

Asafoetida.

The gum is not recommended in cases where inflammation exists ; but is good in all nervous, and

spasmodic affections. It has been used successfully in spasmodic asthma of long standing, by an eminent physician, and was by him administered in the form of a pill of ten grains, given with hot pepper, or blue ervine three times a day. It is very useful in whooping cough, croup, catarrh, measles, consumption, and in all diseases of the chest.

American Ipecacuanha.

This plant is a native of America, and is found in the Middle and Southern States, growing in the woods, bogs, and sandy lands. It is very much celebrated for its power in the evacuation of water, —this it is said to do in cases where every other agent fails. I have prescribed this medicine in a great variety of diseases. It operates both as an emetic, and a cathartic; and is very good in case of menstrual obstructions, being possessed of very powerful properties. Fifteen or twenty grains may be given for a dose, and administered a number of times a week.

Arrow Head.

This herb or bush, is found on the side of ponds, brooks, and rivers. Made into a strong decoction, it is very excellent both as a drink, and also as a wash, in case of being bit by a mad dog.

Balsam Capivi.

This balsam is taken from the Copaiba tree so called, and is an excellent medicine in many diseases—a few of which I will mention. In case of gonarrhea, that is, an unnatural flow attended with heat in the discharge of urine; and in case of the gleet, it acts as a stimulant, and produces a copious discharge of urine. In large doses it is a purgative. It acts very successfully in cases of pain or soreness in the chest; in this case, twenty or thirty drops may be taken on a piece of loaf-sugar, two or three times a day. It operates on the urinary organs, in the same manner as does turpentine.

Black Snakeroot.

This root is found in every part of the United States of America, in Canada, and in Texas. It is found in the woods, and by the side of hills. It has a tendency to bind and contract the fibres of the body, by its astringent properties. It promotes urinary evacuations, and produces a general healthy action throughout the system; and is very serviceable in female complaints; whence the Indians call it squaw-root. It promotes menstrual discharges, and is peculiarly efficacious in removing pains, sickness of the stomach, and heart-burn in pregnant women. I have used it with astonishing

effect in such cases. The American Indians use it in those cases very generally. The mode of administering it, is in a tea; take two ounces of the root, add a pint of boiling water, keep it in a warm place, and drink occasionally two or three swallows at a time, through the day. It should be used in connection with slippery elm before child-birth, as it generally assists nature in such cases. It is excellent in bowel complaints, especially in children. A poultice made of this with slippery elm, is very good for every kind of inflammation. It is also used as a gargle, excellent in cases of bleeding, cough, and quinsy, and is very good in rheumatic complaints. In all cases boiling water should be poured to it instead of cold, or moderately warm, as boiling water will make it much more pleasant to the taste. It is very settling to the stomach, when persons are inclined to throw up their food.

Baberry Bark.

This bush, or shrub, is found in many parts of this country, by the side of walls, and in pastures. It grows from one to three feet in height and bears a berry about the size of a pepper-corn, growing near the stalk, which is covered with a kind of wax commonly called baberry tallow; this is much used in the making of black-ball. There is no part of this bush used for medical purposes except the

bark of the root; this is very successfully used in many complaints. It ought to be pulverized, in order to obtain its full strength. In case of ague, a strong tea made of the root, and held in the mouth, and rubbed on the face, will afford instant relief, In all kinds of ague sores, there is nothing so beneficial as frequently bathing the parts affected with this tea, applied as hot as can be borne. It is an excellent wash for canker; it is also good in cases of severe colds, dysentery, and jaundice. For the king's evil, or scrofula sores, a poultice made of this bark mixed with slippery elm, and applied to the affected parts, will result in affording quick relief, and in most cases a cure.

Blood Root.

This root is found in low land, among rocks, and is natural to this climate; it flowers in the months of March and April. It is used externally, in cleansing foul ulcers, and removing fungus flesh. A tea made from this root is very good to increase the discharge of mucus from the lungs and trachea or windpipe. It is excellent in coughs and croup. It is an emetic, and narcotic; produces perspiration, and menstrual discharges; it is very highly recommended in the influenza, whooping-cough, and phthisic. I have administered a tincture of this root, in cases of dropsy, three times a day, increas-

ing the dose daily until it occasions sickness at the stomach,) with very good effect. It is good in all bilious complaints, combined with Black cherry-tree bark, also in cases of scarlet fever; excellent in catarrh; I have used it successfully in cases of (soft) polypus; mixed with lobelia it acts as an excellent emetic; half a teaspoonful is a dose of the mixture; and that of the root from ten to twenty grains taken in molasses.

Burdock.

This plant needs no description, as it is so well known. A tea made from the leaves of this plant is excellent in the liver complaint. I have used the root of this plant with great success, (combined with yellow dock-root, brake's head, elm and white oak bark, made into a syrup,) in cases of salt rheum; a little spirit may be added to preserve it. Dose, two or three glasses per day. It will be found quite beneficial in rheumatic complaints. A decoction drink will relieve the cholic; wilt the leaves, and apply them to the soles of the feet, it does much good in fevers.

Black Cherry-tree Bark.

This bark is used as a medicine. It strengthens the stomach; destroys worms; and is very good for rheumatism. Combined with blood-root, sarsa-

parilla, ginger, and gentian. The cherries dried, and powdered fine, is very good for the cholic.

Blackberry Root.

This bush grows common by the side of walls, and in our pastures, and is too well known to need description. This root mixed with gold-thread, and boiled to a strong decoction, is a sure cure for the canker in the mouth, throat, or stomach; wash the mouth with it, and take inwardly a table spoonful daily. Drinking freely of this decoction several times a day, will give great relief in cases of gravel and dysentery.

Buck's Horn.

. This plant may be known by its small, weak, straggling branches trailing on the ground; it has many leaves, small and fagged, much like the Buck's horn Plantain, but smaller; the flowers grow among the leaves, in small white clusters; the seeds are of a brownish color, and of a bitter taste; it grows in sandy, barren land, and flowers and seeds at the same time with other plantains. Its virtues as a medicine is similar to those of the Buck's horn plantain; bruise the leaves, and apply them to a bad cut, or other fresh wounds, and it will stop the blood from flowing immediately.

Black Alder Bark.

The bark of this well known shrub or bush is very useful as a medicine. A syrup made from this bark is very good for indigestion. Taken in the spring of the year, it is very good in complaint of jaundice. The tags of this bush is very good (as a wash) for all kinds of swellings that come of themselves. The bark powdered and given to children will drive away worms. Dose, half a teaspoonful in molasses. As a wash it is good for all kinds of ulcers ; as a tea it is excellent in raising blood ; and it has great power in removing diseases from the system. Dose for adults, an even teaspoonful in molasses.

Bitter Sweet.

This vine is found in the United States ; and grows on rich, loose, rocky soil. The bark of this root simmered in hog's lard, makes an excellent ointment for all diseases of the skin, as well as for sores. A strong decoction may be applied to the skin, while the same may be taken inwardly. Dose, two fluid ounces, four times a day, gradually increasing till it produces some pain in the head. Made into a strong tea, it is said to be a cure for the asthma.

Blue Flag Root

Is found throughout the United States by the side of streams and wet places. It flowers in June, has a very handsome blue flower, rising about two feet high. This root has effected many wonderful cures in rheumatic complaints—it has cured, after the joints of the patient have been drawn out of place by the violence of the disease, by giving him a teaspoonful, three times a day, of a decoction of the root made into a tincture (by putting one oz. of the dried root into half a pint of gin); it must be taken after eating; the patient can increase the quantity gradually, but if this course should cause slight pains in the head or breast, less must be taken. In several complaints, taken as a tincture, or in a powder of six or eight grains daily, night and morning, it is very beneficial; if taken in a tincture, the quantity ought to be, three or four teaspoonfuls daily. It is excellent in eradicating any humor from the system—much more so than the villanous mercury, and certainly more safe. It is a complete substitute for mercury; in small doses it acts as an alterative sialoquoque, that is, it produces a flow of saliva; and after having done its duty, it passes off, leaving the system uninjured.—Not so with mercury and other mercurial medi-

cines ; which fastens upon the bones and solids—the debilitating effects remaining in the system during life—be it longer or shorter. I do consider that the difference between, and the effects of administering these medicines, ought to engross the attention of every physician in the world ; they ought to divest themselves of blind prejudice, in regard to the use of this mineral (mercury) in their practice in any form ; and consent at least to make a fair trial of this root as a substitute ; humanity demands this at their hands ; for the plea that the vegetable kingdom contains no equivalent or substitute for mercury, is no longer tenable. Why, then, should not physicians discard the use of this mineral altogether, when it is universally acknowledged and felt, that in the aggregate it has proved a curse to thousands, and has proved to be a great destroyer of the human family. The disuse of it, it is true, would diminish the amount of employment of the physicians, but the satisfaction all good men among them would feel on the proportionable decrease of suffering among their fellow-creatures by its disuse, would no doubt richly compensate them for their pecuniary sacrifice. This root used as a cathartic may be administered thus : half a teaspoonful of the powder taken in molasses.

Barberry.

This well known shrub, producing red berries of an acid taste, needs no description. The bark is very useful ; it is good for sore mouths in children ; the berries steeped in hard cider, is excellent for jaundice complaints ; it may also be used successfully in bilious complaints.

Bitter Thistle.

This kind of thistle grows chiefly in gardens ; it is sown yearly ; its leaves are numerous, large and prickly, some like the Canada thistle ; the seed are plump, and is bearded on the end ; it has a large number of branches. It is very excellent made into a tea for regulating the stomach, and bile ; no harm can result from its free use ; and it can be dried, powdered, and the powder taken in molasses.

Blood Weed.

This weed grows in old fields, and by some is called horse-tail, or white-top ; it grows three or four feet high, has one stalk, with a bushy top. This weed, green or dried, is very excellent in stopping blood in the stomach, or wounds.

Butter, or Oil Nut.

This is a mild cathartic, operating without pain

or irritation ; its operation is the same as rhubarb. It is an excellent medicine in cases of costiveness, and dysentery. The extract should be made in the months of May or June from the bark. For a dose you may safely take from fifteen to thirty grains.

Butter-cup, or Crow's foot.

This plant is very common especially in rich meadows ; it grows one or two feet high, and bears a yellow, glassy flower ; part of this plant is acid. It is good used as a drawing blister ; operates as quick as Spanish flies. I have cured corns on the feet by applying it. Made into a tea, it is excellent in cases of asthma.

Camomile.

This is a well known garden herb ; it spreads over the ground, and has a small white flower, resembling May-weed ; it is very good used as a tea in relieving the stomach in cases of vomiting ; steeped strong, it frequently stops bleeding in the stomach ; and is a very useful medicine in many other cases.

Caraway.

This well known plant needs no particular description ; it is cultivated in gardens ; the seeds are used as a spice ; and steeped in water is very

excellent for children, when troubled with wind in their bowels.

Cowage.

This has been used with great success in destroying worms in children ; it acts mechanically, wounding and killing the worm, without injury to the intestines ; ten grains of this may be given in molasses, one or two mornings ; after this, administer a smart cathartic ; you may with safety repeat the above dose, until the whole family of worms are destroyed.

Checkerberry.

This grows commonly in the woods ; the leaf is shaped like an egg, bearing a small round red plum, having a hot, bitter taste ; is good for salt rheum, sometimes effecting a perfect cure by simmering the herb with neat's foot oil and rubbing it on the parts affected. It is thought to be the principal ingredient in Swaim's panacea, which is so very highly spoken of in the cure of all scrofulous affections. I have used the oil with good success by administering from one to twenty drops at a time, night and morning.

Convulsion Root.

This root springs up in the month of July ; its stalk is white without any leaves, and grows about

six inches high with a nob on the top of it. The top as well as the root is used as a medicine. A tea made from this plant and freely drank is very good in case of convulsion fits; it may also be taken as a powder.

Calamint.

This is a small herb, seldom rising above a foot in height, having a hairy, woody stalk, with two small hairy leaves at every joint, a little dented at the edges; the whole of this herb is highly scented; the flower is small, similar to those of other mints, and are of a pale-bluish color; the seeds are small, and of a black color; it grows on uplands, and is used as a medicine for many complaints, as cramp, shortness of breath, jaundice, vomiting, worms, obstructions of the liver, spleen, &c.

Carrots.

This well known root used as garden sauce, is good for many things; boiled in milk and water and applied as a poultice to old sores, is a very excellent remedy. Bathe the sore well with the liquor before applying the poultice; it will quickly draw out all inflammation, and heal any old sore without fail.

Canker Root.

This root grows in rich soil near fences and log-

heaps ; the stalk grows from one to three feet high, and then branches out very largely ; its leaves are not unlike those of clover ; the top of the root is very bright yellow, and branches out into threads some like a plantain. This root steeped in cold water, is an infallible cure for the canker in children's mouths.

Canada Snake Root.

This plant is found in woods and shady places, from Canada to Carolina ; the root is aromatic, stimulant and tonic ; very good for catarrh and pain in the stomach, coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints.

Cayenne Pepper.

This is one of the most valuable stimulants in the materia medica. It produces a gentle warmth through the whole system ; it is peculiarly adapted to cold constitutions ; it warms the stomach, and equalizes the circulation. It will relieve persons troubled with cold feet and hands, by drinking constantly a tea made of it, and soaking the feet every other night in weak lye ; afterward rubbing them with the tincture of cayenne. A strong tea taken on going to bed, will be found to be an excellent remedy in case of a bad cold ; a heaping tea-spoonful will be about the right quantity for a dose. I have administered it to very many of my patients with remarkable success, in the following manner :

in cases of malignant sore throat or scarlet fever, take three table-spoonfuls of common cayenne, or two of the West Indian or African, and two tea-spoonfuls of fine salt, pour in a pint of hot water, and strain it when cold ; then add an equal quantity of sharp vinegar and take a table spoonful every half hour. The small green West Indian or African cayenne has about three times the strength of the common ; this kind is used in making the Vegetable Elixir ; for emetics, we use the common. A large portion of cayenne taken at once, when the body is chilled, will create extreme pain ; small portions ought always to be administered at once in all such cases. The body should be warmed up by degrees.

Cicuta.

This plant is a native of Europe, but is found in the New England and Middle States. The strength of the plant depends upon the climate and soil where it is found, and the time of year it is gathered. It is poison, and as an internal remedy is seldom used. It relieves spasms, and produces sleep. It diminishes the energies of the body. It is good in jaundice ; and the manner of administering it is in small doses, until by increasing the quantity, its effects are felt in the head and stomach ; in favorable cases, the yellowness of the skin and eyes will disappear in two or three days. It is

also used in a plaster to discuss indolent tumors. I have administered it with good success, in case of cancers, made into a tea. Combined with oxide of zinc, it is good in bad coughs. (See Medical Receipts.)

Colocynth, or Bitter Cucumber.

An annual plant, native of the Levant; and cultivated in our gardens. It is found in Turkey, Asia and Africa. It is a powerful physic, producing griping when used alone. It is sometimes used combined with other cathartics, in dropsical cases; it is a very popular medicine with some German practitioners. Dose, from five to ten grains. Taken in a powder, or put into gin, it is good in venereal complaints; in this case take as much as will keep the bowels freely open, causing two or three discharges a day. By the sailors it is denominated "the white physic."

Celadine.

There are two kinds of this herb; but the kind made use of in medicine is the yellow-blow celadine; it grows in moist lands, generally by the sides of fences. Most people know this herb, but not its use. It is good, in jaundice taken in new milk, or when steeped in water and added to vinegar, peppermint, or spearmint tea; is very good in

piles and salt rheum ; the juice of this herb will cure warts, ring-worms, and cleanse old ulcers.

Cranesbill.

This herb grows along the side of hedges in rich and moist lands, and in hollows that receive the wash ; the top resembles crow's foot ; found in New England. It is a powerful astringent or bracing ; good boiled in milk in cases of cholera infantum ; also sore throat and mouth. It is highly recommended in venereal complaints ; good in gleets ; will stop bleeding at the lungs promptly ; the pulverized, sprinkled on wounds, will speedily relieve effusion of blood.

Red Cedar.

This tree is found all over the United States ; and is possessed of the same properties as savin ; is very useful in case of rheumatism and suppression of the menses ; the oil, combined with oil of spearmint, is good for the gravel, disease of the kidneys, scalding of the urine. Combined with sarsaparilla, yellow dock, and burdock, and made into a syrup, adding to a pint of this syrup one ounce of gum Guaiacum, it is very good in all venereal complaints. Dose, from a table spoonful to a wine glass, as you can best bear. The berries sim-

mered in neat's foot oil, is excellent ointment for rheumatism, lame back, &c.

Colomba, or Colombo.

This root is a native of Africa, Madagascar, and the East Indies. It is a very mild tonic, or has the property of strengthening the system without producing stimulant or irritating effects. For dyspepsia, take ten or twelve grains of colombo and two of ipecacuanha, and you will find it will do much good. It is very excellent in cases of hectic fever; and in bowel complaints, take half an ounce of colombo, half an ounce of ginger, one drachm of senna, put into a pint of boiling water. Dose, a wine glass full three times a day.

Comfrey.

Comfrey is a native of Europe, but is cultivated in this country; it is a mucilage, well adapted to allay irritation; very good in dysentery, diarrhoea, consumptive complaints, and coughs.

Catnip.

This herb is too well known to need description; it is a very useful herb in many cases, especially for children. Steeped and sweetened with loaf sugar, it is very good for sore throats; mixed with fresh butter and sugar, it is good for fresh wounds; it

is good in cases of swelled bowels in children, by bathing ; it is also very useful in fevers, producing perspiration without increasing the heat of the body ; also in all spasmodic affections it is very beneficial. I have sometimes used it in connection with lobelia as an emetic, instead of pennyroyal, but it is inferior for that purpose.

Cleavers, or Goosegrass.

This is a kind of herb or grass that may be found in moist lands ; the stalk is four square, and rough like a sickle, growing from one to four feet in height, having a number of joints, the leaves starting from these joints, and are of a small kind. This is one of the most valuable herbs that is produced in our country. I have, in my long practice proved it to be an excellent, and speedy acting medicine, especially in cases of urinary suppression, gravel, scurvy, spitting blood, &c. The juice of this plant mixed with Indian meal, and made into a poultice, applied cold over an indolent tumor three times a day, at the same time keeping the bowels gently open by administering castor oil, and giving a spoonful of the juice every morning, will often disperse a tumor or swelling without inflammation, in a few days.

An infusion of this herb should invariably be made in cold water ; heat, acting as a destroyer of

its virtues as a medicine ; three or four ounces of the dried herb infused in one quart of water, is sufficient for the purpose of common drink. In case of gravel it is very excellent—often effecting a perfect cure—as it seems to possess a solvent power in dissolving the *stone* or *gravel*, crumbling it into a sandy substance, and then discharging it without difficulty. When urinary obstructions proceed from a collection of cold, slimy, or muddy substances, in the kidneys or bladder, this infusion effectually removes the difficulty in every case. In inflammatory affections of the kidney or bladder, this infusion is peculiarly applicable, owing to the certainty of its operations, its cooling, as well as its diuretic qualities. The cold nature of this herb, however, renders its employment in dropsical complaints, and all other diseases of a cold, or debilitating nature improper.

Currants.

This bush is too well known to need a particular description, being cultivated in almost every garden. The leaves of this bush made into a tea, is very excellent in dropsical complaints ; and taken as a common drink, it promotes a free passage for the discharge of the urine ; it is also good for the stone or gravel.

Coakum, or Garget,

Is found in this country in abundance. The young [shoot is boiled for greens. The root is emetic, purgative or physical, and produces sleep. Its operation as an emetic is very slow, not causing the patient to vomit sometimes under two hours, as it acts for a long time on the stomach and bowels; sometimes its operation is physical. Dose for an emetic is ten or twenty grains; and when used for the purpose of purifying the blood, from one to five grains is sufficient.

In all nervous, and rheumatic complaints, those of an inflammatory nature particularly, cut the root into large slices, warm them by the fire, and apply them to the soles of the feet as drafts, and beneficial results will speedily follow. It is well known to be very efficacious in cases of hystericks, and inflammatory rheumatism; in the latter case, it produces a gentle perspiration all over the body. The juice of the leaves preserved in spirit, is highly esteemed as a cure for the rheumatism; they are also used as an ointment for the salt rheum. The root should be dug late in November, cut into slices, and well dried; the berries should be collected when perfectly ripe.

Centuary

Makes an excellent bitter. It is thought to be the most efficacious of any herb that is indigenous to the United States. Two ounces of the centuary, and one ounce of orange-peel, infused in two quarts of proof brandy, for about two weeks, and then taking one table-spoonful before breakfast, and another before dinner, will create an appetite; and children afflicted with worms, may be effectually cured by taking two tea-spoonfuls every morning.

Dandelion.

This plant is well known. The root and branch of this plant, should be steeped in soft water a sufficient length of time to extract all its virtues; the liquor should then be strained, and simmered, until it becomes quite thick; and then, for all bilious complaints, from one to three glasses a day may be taken with decidedly beneficial effects. It can also be made into pills. It is a very excellent medicine for complaints of the liver, dropsy, &c. It is well known, that the morbid state of the liver originates more chronic diseases, than all other of the viscera, and is very liable to become diseased; therefore, it is highly important that the first symptoms of the disease should be attended to, and treated in season.

Deadly Nightshade.

The Deadly Nightshade is an active poison, and soon produces death, if taken in large doses. It grows by the sides of old walls and hedges; and flowers between the months of June and August; its fruit is ripe in September, when it is black. This plant is used principally to discuss indolent tumors, cancers, and ill conditioned ulcers. It is good in the last stages of whooping cough. It has been used successfully in cases of epilepsy, hydrophobia, mania, rheumatism, obstinate intermittents, dropsy, and jaundice. Dose, for an adult, is one or two grains, twice a day; gradually increasing, till the peculiar effects of the medicine are experienced.

Dragon's Claw, or Fever Root.

This plant is very useful in various kinds of fevers, particularly the typhus fever; as it keeps up a moisture of the skin, without producing any excitement. To one tea-spoonful of the root, add about half a pint of boiling water, and drink freely when it is about blood-warm.

Dogwood.

This tree is a native of the United States, and is found from Maine to Florida. Its height is from twenty to thirty feet. The properties of dogwood

are very similar to those of Peruvian bark, and is used by many physicians in its stead; some of whom testify, that they have succeeded as well in prescribing it, as they have in using the Peruvian bark. The bark of the root is preferred. It is excellent in case of intermittents, and is used successfully as a tonic in debility.

Dragon Root

Is found in all parts of America, in wet shady lands. It is too acrid to be used in a green state, but should be dried and grated. In a dried state mixed with honey, and made into a paste, it is excellent for sore mouth in children, by diffusing it over the mouth and throat. It is one of the best medicines or remedies for the cholic, local irritation, cough, pains in the breast, chronic rheumatism, asthma, and chronic catarrh. It is also good for scald head, and excellent to make the patient raise from the lungs.

Dwarf Elder Berries.

This bush is found in pastures, and is very plenty in some of our towns, growing among raspberry bushes. The stalk runs high, at the top of which the berries are found, much resembling whortleberries. These berries are excellent in all rheumatic and dropsical complaints, also in cases of

swollen limbs. The berries must be steeped in spirits, and taken in small doses, just before eating.

Dog Achna.

This bush is generally found in wet places ; and is covered with a smooth, speckled bark, of light and dark green colors. It branches out very much like the dogwood bush. The bark of this bush made into a steep, and used as a wash, is very good for the canker.

Dog's Grass, or Couch Grass.

This grass is found creeping along under the surface of the ground ; it has long, white, jointed roots, with small fibres at almost every joint. The roots and branches are of a very sweet taste. The roots interlace each other, from which start up a number of fair, grassy leaves, small at the ends, and sharp at the edges ; the stalks are jointed, much like the corn stalk ; it has a long spiked head with long husks, containing hard, rough seeds. If this description falls short of the intended object, watch a sick dog, and he will soon point it out to you. This grass grows very common in old ploughed fields, to the no small annoyance of the farmers ; and it is thought to be the most medical of all the quick grasses. Being boiled, and taken as a drink, it is very efficacious in such cases as obstructions

of the liver and gall, urinary obstructions, griping pains, and inflammations. The roots bruised, and applied to wounds, will consolidate them. The seeds are excellent in checking the operation of excessive vomiting. The distilled water, either alone, or with the addition of a little wormwood, will effectually destroy worms in children.

Double Tansy.

Few people are aware of the intrinsic value of this herb, especially as regards its efficacy in regulating the flooding in women immediately after childbirth. From one to two tumblers full of the tea made strong, from this herb, with the addition of a little spirit, and sweetened with molasses, may be taken in the course of twenty-four hours with very beneficial effects, and this course may be safely pursued for a number of days after the birth of the child. This course I have in the course of my practice proved to be very good; and have always found, that whether the flowing be little or much, it regulates and imparts vigor and energy to the system, in all cases. Those females who are subject to humors or diseases of any kind, particularly require, after delivery, something to throw such humor or disease out to the surface. The debilitated state of the whole system in such cases, give the humors advantage, and they fix on some

of the weakest internal viscera, frequently producing immediate death. There is no doubt in my mind, that in innumerable cases, if this herb had been freely used, it would have proved instrumental in preserving the lives of many.

Eyebright.

The common eyebright, is a small herb usually growing about one foot high ; it has but one stalk, the color of which is a dark green, which spreads from the bottom into several branches ; on which may be seen leaves of a small size, nearly round, of a dark green color, and finely notched at the edges ; the leaves are very thick, and always set two together at the joints ; it bears a white, small flower, mixed with purple or yellow spots or stripes ; its seeds are small and round ; and its roots are slender, having thready ends. As to its medical qualities,—the juice of this herb, taken in white wine, or applied to the eye, will remove every obstruction that directly causes dim sight. It may be dried, and taken as a powder, mixed with a little loaf sugar, mace, and fennel seed. It has also the wonderful effect of restoring the eyesight in aged persons, and in many cases has so done, where the patient has been nearly blind.

Ergot, or Spurred Rye.

This article has done much injury in the world, and in some cases it has done some good. It has been supposed, and with good reason, that twenty thousand persons have died, principally in Vermont and New York, by eating the flour and drinking the gin, which was highly charged with the ergot. Meeting after meeting was held by the faculty to ascertain the cause, but it was to no purpose; the cause was finally discovered by Dr. Beach. This same poison was supposed to be the cause of the plague in London. The only use that is made of this active poison is in cases where there is not action enough in the organs of the womb to produce pains sufficient to expel the child; in such cases, the exhibition of this article is highly recommended by the best authorities. Thirty to forty grains in a pint of hot water; of this take a great spoonful every fifteen minutes, until the pains are sufficient to answer the desired purpose.

Elecampane.

This plant was known by the ancients, and was by them used to great extent in diseases peculiar to females. It is at the present day too well known to need a particular description. It is used in cases of suppression of the menses, diseases of the chest,

and general debility arising from weakness in the digestive organs ; it is also useful in dropsy. Of the decoction, one or two fluid ounces may be taken at a time. It is sometimes used in coughs, and pulmonary affections.

Elder Blows, Bark and Berries.

The roots, bark, flowers and berries are used in medicine. The flowers are good for the scurvy, taken in a strong tea ; for bowel complaints in children they are excellent. It is generally laxative, and has a tendency to purify the blood ; are also good for the gout, steeped in vinegar and salt, a table-spoonful mixed with the vinegar, rubbed on as hot as the patient can bear it. For erysipelas it is good steeped in vinegar and rum ; also for St. Anthony's fire ; add a spoonful of fine salt to a pint of the steep ; take a spoonful, and at the same time bathe the parts with the steep, and good results will be sure to follow, by attending to it twice a day.

Flux Root.

This root seldom lives longer than two years ; it bears large fleshy and white orange colored flowers ; blossoms in July and August. It is found in the New England States, but is much more abundant in the Southern States. The root is quite bitter when dry ; and it promotes moderate perspira-

tion, assists in discharging the mucus from the lungs, increases urinary discharge, is a laxative, allays pain, removes wind, is anti-spasmodic, or against spasms. Its action upon the lungs is to assist suppressed expectoration, and to relieve difficult breathing of patients laboring under pleurisy ; it acts also as a mild physic, suitable to the complaints of children. In low stages of typhus fever, and of other febrile diseases, it has been known to excite perspiration, when other sudorifics have failed. It is highly recommended in cases of phthisic, inflammation of the lungs, asthma, syphilic, and worms ; also summer complaints of children. Dose, from twenty to thirty grains of the powder two or three times a day.

Foxglove.

The medical qualities of the foxglove are diuretic, i. e. it produces a free discharge of urine, is good in dropsy of the chest, reduces inflammation by lessening the action of the heart. It is thought by some to have the same effect as bleeding ; it reduces the frequency of the pulse ; is good in consumptive complaints, especially inflammation of the lungs. It is a poison, and too large a dose will produce spasms, vertigo and death. It is made but little use of. A dose of the powder is one grain, to be taken two or three times a day, and gradually

increase until it affects the head, stomach, pulse or kidneys. It is said to be of use in case of convulsion fits; and made into an ointment, it helps scrofula sores.

Fir Balsam.

This tree is found in all the New England States, and in other parts of our country. It is good for sore nipples, fluor albus, fresh wounds, and weakness of the stomach. Dose, twenty or thirty drops taken on loaf sugar, molasses, or anything most convenient.

Fever Root.

It is said by an eminent physician, that this plant is good in the typhus fever as well as others; it keeps the skin moist without producing any excitement. To a tea-spoonful of the powdered root, add half a pint of boiling water, and this may be drank freely.

Ginger.

This article is well known, and needs no particular description. The medical properties are as follows: it is good in cholic, pain in the stomach, dyspepsia; it promotes perspiration, warming the whole system; it is, prepared with gentian root, an excellent stomach powder. Dose, one ounce of gentian root and one drachm of ginger, mixed to-

gether, and take a spoonful in molasses every morning; this will cure almost any stomach complaint. This composition was once very highly extolled under the name of "Dr. Yeldol's celebrated Stomach Powder," by the sale of which he made a handsome fortune.

Golden Thread.

This root is a tonic; it promotes digestion, is good in dyspepsia. As a medicine, it acts much like quassia. It is frequently used in the country for sore mouth. This article combined with camomile, is also good for sore lips, chaffed hands, and chilblains on the feet; mixed with black cherry-tree bark it is good for jaundice; makes an excellent bitter steeped in spirit. It has been found to be almost an infallible cure for all bilious complaints.

Gum Guaiacum.

This article can be procured at the apothecaries, either as a gum or as a tincture; the tincture is mostly used as a medicine; and I have found it to be one of the best medicines in many complaints I have ever used, especially in chronic rheumatism, and in colds settled upon the lungs. Dose, one table-spoonful of the tincture in a little milk, every night on going to bed; or a tea-spoonful two or three times a day.

Golden Seal.

It is found principally in this country, but far in the western part. It is tonic and cathartic ; is very good for inflammation of the eyes, and in bile, and liver complaints ; it is excellent in restoring the digestive organs ; very good in dropsical complaints ; useful in procuring a free discharge of urine. It will relieve the stomach after eating, by taking ten or fifteen grains of the powder in molasses.

Garlic.

Garlic grows wild, and it is also cultivated in gardens. It is principally used as an external application. Draughts made of garlicks, and applied to the feet at night, is good to remove feverish symptoms and equalize the circulations. It is very good in all inflammatory diseases ; also for discussing indolent tumors, coughs, colds, asthma, &c. It is recommended in dropsical complaints ; and applied to the feet of children it quiets, and produces sleep.

Gamboge

Is a powerful drastic ; it is cathartic, but too powerful to be given alone. It is often employed in dropsy ; and found effectual in the expulsion of the tape-worm. When administered, it should be

combined with some other mild cathartic. Dose, from two to three grains of the powdered gum.

Gentian.

This root grows in the temperate parts of Europe. It blossoms in May. It is a valuable tonic, excites the appetite, invigorates the system, and increases moderately the temperature of the body. It has been known as a medicine from the highest antiquity. It can be administered to advantage in all cases of debility of the digestive organ, gout, hysteria, scrofula and dyspepsia. Dose, from ten to forty grains.

Gum Arabic.

This gum can be found at the apothecary's shop. It is nutritive, and soothing to inflamed or irritated parts; good to prevent bleeding in dysentery, hoarseness, hooping cough, suppression of urine, attended with pain. Take a handful of English barley, gum Arabic, a piece about the size of a walnut, with a little slippery-elm; pour upon it a pint of boiling water, steep it and sweeten with loaf sugar. This I have found excellent where the patient had not much appetite and could not bear solid food. It is very serviceable in keeping up the strength of the patient.

Horse Radish

Is highly stimulant ; promotes secretion of urine. It is used in cases of dropsy and general debility of the system. It promotes appetite, and invigorates the digestive powers ; and is principally used with food. It is very useful in hoarseness, when made into a syrup. The leaves are good for draughts.

Hyssop.

Hyssop is much cultivated in our gardens ; and is very useful in producing expectoration, or discharge of mucus from the lungs ; is very good in catarrh, especially in old people, and of debilitated habits of body ; it is also useful as a gargle in sore throats. Make a tea, and drink at discretion.

Hops.

Hops are tonic, and moderately produces sleep ; is very good in dysentery, nervous tremors, weakness and tremors of inebriates. A pillow made of hops wet with rum to prevent a rustling noise, is good to produce sleep, and allay nervous irritation. It may be used instead of laudanum ; good in after-pains of women ; valuable in fermentations. The yellow dust of this, with other things, are a good preventative of all bilious fevers. It makes a very good and healthful bitter ; is also good in beer and syrups.

Hoarhound.

This is a well known garden herb. It is very strengthening for the lungs; a cold tea is good to prevent children from coughing; good to loosen phlegm in the stomach. This, mixed with colt's foot, is a fine thing for lung complaints. It may be used successfully in various kinds of syrup.

Hemlock (Tree).

The bark and boughs of this tree are a powerful astringent, in contracting the fibres of the body. It is good for a bath in cases of falling of the body, falling of the womb, weak joints, &c. When this bath is used, about one third of brandy ought to be added. The oil is good in producing perspiration by bathing the bottoms of the feet. The gum, mixed with Burgundy pitch, makes an excellent plaster.

Hard-Hack

Is a tonic and stimulant; it is good for weak stomach and bowels. It is good also used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Iceland Moss

Is a very excellent remedy for a cough, and has been thought to have nearly the same properties as

gum Arabic, as a medicine. It is very bracing and nourishing.

Indian Hemp.

This is a species of silk-weed. I believe it to be one of the best remedies for the palpitation of the heart that is to be found. I have proved it to be of very essential service in this complaint. It is a powerful nervine, very good in old standing nervous complaints of women. I have cured two ladies by administering an even tea-spoonful of the powdered root, in molasses, three or four times a day, for a few weeks, with other medicines. In this difficulty, we consider it almost an infallible cure. It answers the purpose of opium without its *effects*, or tendency to costiveness and inaction. It will produce sleep.

Ice Plant.

The root of this plant is esteemed as almost infallible in the cure of fits in children ; half a tea-spoonful of the powder to be taken in tea. The juice, diluted in water, is said to be efficacious in the complaint of sore eyes.

Indian Wickerby.

The root is mucilaginous, and makes one of the best poultices in the world for an old sore or inflammation.

Juniper Bush.

To give description of a bush so well known is needless. The berries do not come to perfection the first year, but continue green two summers and one winter ; and when perfectly ripe, they are of a black color ; green berries, therefore, are always to be found upon the bush ; the berries are ripe about the time the leaf falls. This admirable solar shrub, is rarely equalled in respect to its medical virtues ; the berries are hot in the third degree, when dry ; they are a very excellent counter-poison, and also a great resister of pestilence. They are also, very efficacious in the cure of wounds occasioned by the bite or sting of any beast or serpent whose bite or sting is of a poisonous nature. They are very good in cases of urinary suppressions, and stranguary. A lye made from the ashes of these berries, and used as a drink, will cure the dropsy. They expel wind, strengthen the stomach and the eyesight, repress fluxes, good in cases of the piles, palsy, and falling sickness. Eating eight or ten of the berries every morning fasting, is good for a bad cough, shortness of breath, and in consumptive complaints. They destroy worms in children ; and are excellent in promoting a good appetite.

Gill-go-over-the-Ground.

This is a very common plant found in our door-yards. It is a small running vine, and in a green state bruised, is very good applied to fresh wounds. Made into a tea, and drank freely, it is also allowed to be very excellent in cases of female irregularities.

Jerusalem Oak.

This plant is found in all parts of the United States. It generally grows in the vicinity of old cellars, and among old rubbish; and is of a yellowish-green color, having a very offensive smell. It flowers from July to September. It is good to expel worms; in this case, a tea-spoonful of the powdered herb, united with peppermint, may with safety, and with favorable results, be given to a child three years of age morning and night, afterwards administering a dose of some good physic. The oil, extracted from the seed may also be administered to a child, the dose given in this case ought to be from five to ten drops a day, for about three or four days; afterwards, as in the other case, giving some good physic. A tea made of this plant, and drank freely, will oftentimes throw off a fever.

Knott Grass.

This grass is too well known to need a particular description. It is found in door yards, in foot paths, in fields, and by the sides of old walks. It comes up late in the spring, and remains till winter, when the branches perish. The juice of this herb or grass, is excellent to stop bleeding at the nose or stomach—being of a very cooling nature. The powder of this herb or grass, taken in wine, is a very excellent remedy in case of being bit by any venomous creature. It is also good to expel worms. It is also said to be a sovereign remedy in all cases of inflammation, gangrene, canker, ulcers, broken joints, and ruptures. It is also a very excellent remedy in case of dysentery.

Cotton Lavender.

This is a common garden herb. Its medical virtues consist in the fact, of its being a great resister of poisons, especially in case of venomous bites, or stings. It is excellent in cases of fluor albus, or whites in women, &c. The seeds dried and pulverized, and taken as a warm tea, will effectually destroy worms either in grown persons, or in children.

Garden Lavender.

This is also a garden herb—it emits a very pleasant odor, and the extract from it makes a very desirable perfume. It has many medical virtues—is good to relax and supple stiff joints, and shrunken sinews. Its power as a medicine is very great—it is an excellent remedy for cramp in the stomach. A further account of this herb, and its uses as a medicine, will be found in the Third Part of this work.

Liquorice.

This root is well known by all. It has been, and to some extent, still continues to be used as recommended by many physicians, for complaints in the chest and lungs, for coughs and colds, also to allay irritations. I have in my possession, a recipe from an eminent English physician, which, in my practice I have often times proved to be a very excellent remedy in the above mentioned complaints.—“Take a large tea-spoonful of linseed oil, one ounce of stick liquorice, four ounces of best raisins, put the ingredients into two quarts of soft water, boil this down to one quart, then add a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and one table-spoonful of lemon juice. Drink half a pint of this on going to bed, and take a swallow or two when your cough is troublesome day and night.”

Lobelia.

This plant stands the highest as regards its medical properties and virtues, of any plant I have ever known. It blossoms from June to November ; and the best time for its gathering, is in the month of August. It must be dried, pulverized, put into bottles, and very tightly corked—otherwise, its strength will soon evaporate. It is found in all parts of America, growing in pastures, rye-fields, and by the sides of the roads. Its height is from one to three feet—having numerous small pods growing on its branches, and bears a small blue flower. It was in use some fifty years ago—but its medical properties have never been thoroughly tested, until so done by Dr. Samuel Thompson. By him its true merits and virtues have been unfolded, and thrown open for the inspection of the world. For myself I can truly say, that I esteem it as the most valuable of our native plants. It was pointed out to me by an Indian doctor, upwards of forty years since—he called it by the name of “Cholic Weed ;” and observed to me that it was a sovereign remedy for the cure of the bilious cholic, and the bite of a mad dog, and this was all the information he possessed in regard to it ; but since that period, great and wonderful have been

the discoveries made in respect to its eminently useful, and peculiar medical virtues.

This herb if properly administered, will invariably break up diseases of very long standing—even those diseases that have resisted the power of every other medicine that could have possibly been prescribed. By its powerful action upon the great sympathetic nerve, it allays irritation and inflammation ; it is peculiarly adapted to the following cases, viz. cholera, hydrophobia, bite of rabid animals, lockjaw, asthma, fits, spasmodic affections, whooping cough, tightness in the chest, difficulty in breathing, bilious complaints, and consumption—in fact, it is a sovereign remedy for all diseases ; and I think it is fairly entitled to the name of being an “universal cure.” I have in the course of my practice for more than forty years, used the lobelia for various diseases in men, women and children ; and I recollect of no instance in any case whatever in which it has failed in having the desired effect. Lobelia will penetrate and equalize the system, remove all obstructions, cleanse the stomach and bowels, purify the blood, remove disease from the lungs, and the liver, in a manner far superior to which calomel ever could, or ever will do. It acts in harmony with all the principles of life—leaving no trace of disease, taints, wrecked or decayed bones, nor deformed constitutions behind.

Dose, one tea-spoonful at a time—sometimes it requires two or three, depending upon the constitution of the patient, and the nature of the disease.

When administered as an emetic, I generally mix it with an equal quantity of blood-root, and have often found that this mixture was excellent in case of bilious cholic. When made into a pill, I dampen it with balsam capivi, adding a small quantity of Castile soap. I generally administer three of these pills for a dose, and if the patient does not obtain speedy relief, I repeat the dose in about six minutes. By applying the powdered herb to an aching tooth, it will soon afford relief. A tincture made from lobelia, is an excellent remedy in case of being stung by a bee or wasp, and is good in all kinds of poisonous affections, venereal complaints, and St. Anthony's fire, &c.

Lady's Slipper.

The root of this herb or plant, has a tendency to lessen the animal energy, and to allay nervous affections, and is anti-spasmodic. It may be used in all cases instead of valerian; and is also in most cases far preferable to opium, as it is destitute of any narcotic effects. It promotes sleep, and allays the headache. Dose, one tea-spoonful in warm water, adding a little sugar. It is sometimes used in connection with the lobelia emetic to quiet the

nerves ; in this case, half a tea-spoonful with each portion of the lobelia is sufficient.

Liverwort.

This herb is found in moist and shady places ; it grows very close to, and spreads much over the ground. It has many small green leaves, which stick flat one to the other, and are very unevenly notched at the edges, being much crumpled, and from among which rise small slender stalks about one or two inches in height, bearing small star-like flowers at the top. The roots are very fine and small. This root is excellent in all diseases of the liver, for inflammations, yellow jaundice, chronic coughs ; and will check the spread of ring-worms and running sores. Made into beer and drank freely, it will reduce the heat of the liver and kidneys. It is both cleansing and cooling in all cases.

Motherwort.

This is a well known and much valued herb. It is generally found in the vicinity of old buildings, growing from one to three feet high ; the stalk being about the size of that of the thoroughwort, having a stiff burr at every joint, of a light blue color ; the leaves are narrow, running to a point, starting from the joints, and are very bitter. This is doubtless as useful an herb as can be found. It is

excellent in all nervous and hypochondriacal affections, dizziness in the head, &c. A strong tea made from this herb and drank freely, will raise the spirits, and impart new life and vigor to the whole system.

Mosses.

I shall not trouble the reader with a description of all the various kinds of mosses ; but would confine my remarks to but three of this family, viz. ground moss, tree moss, and rock moss. These are well known. The ground moss grows in moist wood lands, bottom of hills, and in boggy land, as well as in shadowy ditches. The tree moss grows only upon trees. The ground moss, bruised and boiled in water, will ease all inflammation and pain caused by heat. Tree moss is also of a cooling nature, mollifying, digesting nature or quality. The powder of this moss, taken in a drink, is good for the dropsy, and strengthens the sinews ; and, with oil of roses, will cure the headache. Stone moss I have found to be good in the cure of the phthisic and asthma, by making into a tea and drank freely.

Mullen.

This root is too well known to need a particular description. I know it is generally considered as a worthless plant ; but not so. Steep the leaves

in vinegar, and it is very good for lame side, internal bruises ; if applied for a length of time, is certain to effect a cure. The centre leaves, steeped in milk and sweetened with sugar, is an excellent remedy for dysentery, especially in children. With strawberry leaves and cleavers, steeped, it is good in cases of kidney complaints and obstructions of the urine.

Mouse Ear.

This herb is one of the best things known for the dysentery. Boil a handful of the leaves in milk and water, sweeten it with loaf sugar, and drink it freely. The leaves of this herb are, in shape, much like the ear of a mouse ; hence its name. They are very soft, and when torn hang together as if woven with fibres ; it grows from four to ten inches high, a number of branches springing from each stalk.

Mustard (Garden).

This is a warm and stimulant herb, said to be very good in various complaints. It promotes digestion, creates appetite, removes pain from the stomach and bowels. The white mustard is good for dyspepsia ; it may be taken whole, a tea-spoonful being the usual dose. It is good applied to the feet as draughts ; it is also often used in cases where blistering is said to be needed. A tea-

spoonful of the seed is good for the cholic ; a tea-spoonful of the seed bruised, acts as an emetic ; a tea-spoonful of the seed powdered, and taken in warm water, will expel poison from the stomach very promptly.

Nettle Roots.

This herb grows wild almost everywhere, and is a very good thing for the bleeding at the nose ; and if applied often, will sometimes effect a cure.

Prickley Ash.

The bark and berries are highly stimulating, and tonic, and invigorating. It has been highly esteemed as a remedy for chronic rheumatism ; and it is a much celebrated remedy and cure for the toothache. It is also good for scrofulous humors, and for ulcerated sore legs. It has been often used with success in old venereal taints ; and will cleanse the blood from foul humors.

Pennyroyal.

This little herb is found all over the United States. It is gently stimulant, and will produce universal perspiration if taken in large quantities hot. It is considered one of the best medicines in sudden suppression of the menses, prepared in the following manner : take an even tea-spoonful of black

pepper powdered fine, put it into a tumbler of this tea, and drink when going to bed, after soaking the feet in weak lye ; this remedy is almost infallible.

Poplar Bark (Root).

The properties of this bark are tonic and bracing ; very good in bitters, and for purifying the blood ; is a sovereign remedy for the toothache : take the bark of the root, boil it in water, down to an extract, mix with a little spirit, and put it into your tooth, and it performs a speedy cure in nine cases out of ten. A plaster, made in like manner, will cure the rheumatism, or any other pain you can mention, that can afflict the body.

Plantain.

This herb is celebrated for its virtues in expelling poison. It is said that a spider and a toad had a battle ; the toad, as often as he was bitten by the spider, went and ate of the plantain, and then renewed the attack ; a person deprived him of the plantain, and he soon died. If poisoned by dogwood, boil plantain strong, and wash in the tea ; if poisoned by ivy, do the same ; and if you have an old sore, do the same, and it will do good ; I have cured a very bad sore leg, of five years' standing, by merely binding on the leaves of the plantain. For salt rheum it is very good ; boiled in beef

brine, and used as a wash, at the same time taking something to defend the stomach.

Quassia.

This tree was named by Linneus, the master of a negro slave in Surinam, who had cured his master, with this bark, of a malignant fever, which raged in that place at that time. It is a well known tonic, as well as bitter, and is universally employed in medicine. It is a large, lofty tree, and strongly resembles our common ash; the leaves are of a bright red color, and every part of the tree is very bitter.

Sassafras.

The bark is stimulant, and good in all diseases of the skin, especially in cases of long standing; cures the chronic rheumatism; good for inward ulcers; sores; dropsy; ulcers and sores of long standing have been cured by this, when all other means have failed. With a tincture of the bark of the root, wash the sore, and if it smarts badly, wash round it until you can bear to have it applied to the sore; it has been known to have cured some of the worst kind of fever sores, and other humors, to the great surprise of many. It is good for cuts, or green wounds. Dress the wound and keep it wet with this tincture, and in about ten days you will find it entirely, or very nearly, healed; it is

also good for catarrh in the head, taken as a snuff mixed with other things. (See Recipes.)

Sumach.

The bark of the root, and the berries, are good for canker in the mouth or throat. Make it into a strong tea, and wash the throat and mouth with it. A strong tea made with both bark and root, sweetened with honey, will cure a cough, and has been known to cure a consumption. This was told me by a gentleman of respectable standing in society, and one in whom I can confide.

Spikenard.

This is said to be a valuable remedy in cases of all kinds of sores and ulcers ; and is very good in coughs and colds.

Snake's Head.

This is a very singular looking herb or plant, and is thought but little of ; but I know by experience that it is good for many complaints, especially the liver complaint. And I have also seen the face of a person that was covered with pimples and sores, cured by washing in a tea made from it. It also, as a tea, cures the headache ; kills all kinds of worms in children, and creates an appetite.

Smart Weed.

This herb or plant is one of the most powerful sudorifics, or swelling-remedies that I ever used. It is an excellent help in breaking up a fever. It can be made into a tea and drank freely at any time.

Thorn Apple.

This is a wandering plant, found throughout the United States. It was not known in this country until settled by the whites; and the Indians call it the white man's plant. It is used for cancerous sores, rheumatism, and spasmodic asthma. It makes an excellent ointment for the piles, or burns; it is also good used as a tea-wash. By using the root, in smoking it with a pipe, it helps to breathe easy, and has cured many cases of asthma, after every other remedy had failed.

Thoroughwort.

This plant is emetic and cathartic; and produces perspiration. It has been known as a cathartic when every other method had failed. It has also been used in the last stages of bilious cholic, with good success. Sometimes it is used as an injection for cholic. It is also good for rheumatic complaints. It is a tonic. Taken cold, and in small doses, it is good for the jaundice; and as a spring bitter.

Witch Hazel.

This shrub grows up in moist places, by the side of old walls and fences. By the Indians it is highly valued, and by them used in all kinds of inflammation, bleeding at the lungs, too abundant flow of the menses, falling of the bowels and womb. It may be given as a tea, or in case of falling womb, used as an injection.

Wild Cherry Tree.

This tree is common and well known. It grows wild. The bark of the tree is good for the rheumatism and jaundice, steeped in spirit and drank at discretion.

Wormwood.

This is a native of Europe, but is raised in our gardens. It flowers in July and August. It is a very valuable herb. A tea made of this herb will correct the stomach and give an appetite; excellent to break up a cold: make a strong tea, put it into a glass of Holland gin, and fill the tumbler up with hot water; sweeten with sugar; put sugar in the warming pan, warm the bed at night, and after getting into bed, take the above prescription; it will be sure to break up the cold. Take wormwood, tansy and hops, bruise them together, wet

with spirits, and thus apply them to a lame side ; it will give immediate ease.

Whortleberry.

This is very good in suppression of urine ; will give quick relief in gravel, made into a tea and drank freely. The leaves are good, and are used for medical purposes.

White Oak Bark.

This tree is found all over the United States. It is highly valuable for medical purposes. It is said to possess four times the strength in the spring that it does in winter. As an external application, it is very useful in case of bad conditioned sores and ulcers ; as a wash, it prevents putrefaction. A strong decoction is said to be a certain cure for sore lips. A poultice made of the powder is good against gangrene and mortification. It will contract, support and strengthen the animal fibres. In falling of the bowels, it is useful. In croup, a strong decoction, used as a gargle, is good. Where the stomach was not inclined to receive medicine kindly, I have with great success used it in form of a syrup. It is very strengthening, possessing somewhat the properties of the Peruvian bark, but I think quite inferior.

White, Yellow or Pitch Pine.

All the different pines possess nearly the same qualities, or medical properties ; these properties consist principally in their essential oils. Pills made of turpentine, are very excellent in case of raising blood ; taking two at a time twice a day. They are stimulant, produce copious discharges in urinary complaints, and are also good in expelling worms. All the turpentine boiled down to the consistency of plaster, are very good to strengthen the weak parts, and remove pain. The inside bark of the white pine, made into a tea and drank freely, is good in case of suppression of the urine ; as a plaster, it is excellent used in the cleansing of foul ulcers ; it produces a discharge of the menses ; and is very efficacious in rheumatic and consumptive complaints, also in diseases of the kidneys. Ten drops of the oil of tar taken in a little milk, three or four times a day, is a very excellent remedy for pains in the breast, and in cases of menstrual obstructions.

White Walnut Bark.

Boiled down to an extract about the consistency of honey, makes, with the addition of a little flour, an excellent pill for the cure of costiveness, by taking one or two every night ; and by taking three

at a time night and morning, they will cure the headache, dysentery, and bilious complaints. Every family ought to have some of this valuable bark constantly on hand.

Yellow Dock.

This plant has a short, wide leaf, and resembles in size and appearance the other docks. It is generally found in the vicinity of old buildings, and brooks, having a yellow root. Simmered in hog's lard, it is good for the itch. It is physical and bracing, and will evacuate the bowels without any weakening effect. It is also very good for the piles; and made into a tea and drank freely, is a very excellent remedy for palpitation of the heart. It stops bleeding at the lungs, especially when attended with a cough. The English water dock, which is cultivated in our gardens, is, however, said to be far preferable, as regards its medical properties, to the yellow dock in many cases.

PART III.

MEDICAL RECIPES.

For the Cure of Asthma.

TAKE the root of skunk cabbage, and boil it until very strong, then strain off the liquor ; to which add, one table spoonful of garlic juice to one pint of the liquor, and simmer them together. Dose, one table spoonful, three times a day ; or,

Take two ounces of spikenard root, two ounces of sweet flag root, two ounces of elecampane root, and two ounces of chalk ; beat them fine, adding one pound of honey, and mix all well together. Dose, one tea-spoonful three times a day ; or,

Take two ounces of nitre, one ounce of sulphur, one ounce of cream of tartar, half an ounce of magnesia, four ounces of ball liquorice ; put them all into one of water, and mix well together. Dose, one table spoonful morning, noon and night ; or,

Take a table spoonful of English or white mustard seed, in molasses or water, morning and evening.

Burn or Scald.

Spread a plaster of Turner's cerate, and apply it to the wound twice a day ; or,

Burn the inside sole of an old shoe to ashes, and sprinkle the ashes on the affected parts.

Scurvy.

Take three ounces of nitre, and dissolve it in one quart of good vinegar. Dose, one table spoonful, if the stomach will bear it, if not take less.

Felon in the Eye.

Take of lime water and sal. ammoniac equal parts, add a very little verdigris, enough to color it slightly, and use it as a wash ; or,

Rub on the eye, with a soft hair pencil, the gall of an eel.

Fever Sore.

Take of hoarhound, low balm, sarsaparilla, loaf sugar, aloes, honey, gum camphor, spikenard, spirits of turpentine, each one ounce. Dose, one table spoonful, three mornings, missing three ; and for a wash, make a strong tea of sumach, washing the affected parts frequently, and keeping the bandage well wet ; or,

Take two and a half drachms of blue vitriol, four

drachms of alum, six drachms of loaf sugar, and put them into a pint of good vinegar, adding three table spoonfuls of honey. This is an excellent wash for fever sores, and scrofulous humors.

Rattles in Children.

Administer a small tea-spoonful of powdered blood root in molasses ; and if this does not afford speedy relief, repeat the dose in half an hour.

Sick Headache.

Take a tea-spoonful of powdered charcoal in molasses every morning, and wash it down with a little tea ; or,

Drink half a glass of raw rum or gin, and drink freely of may-weed tea.

Ague.

Make a poultice of ginger and flour, and apply it warm to the face.

Falling of the Bowels, in Children.

Apply the oil of hen's eggs to the parts—put them in their proper place—then roast an egg, and lay it on as hot as can be borne.

Weak Limbs.

Take the shavings of leather, and comfrey root

equal parts, steep them in proof brandy, and use it as a wash.

Fever and Ague.

Take of cloves and cream of tartar, each half an ounce, and one ounce of Peruvian bark, mix in a little tea, molasses or honey, and take it on the well days in such quantities as the stomach will bear.

Pains.

Steep marigold in good cider-vinegar, and frequently wash the affected parts; this will afford speedy relief; or,

Take half a pound of tar, and half a pound of tobacco, and boil them down separately to a thick substance, then simmer them together; spread a plaster, and apply it to the affected parts, and it will afford immediate relief.

Urinary Obstructions.

Steep pumpkin seeds in gin, and drink about three glasses a day; or,

Administer half a drachm of uva ursi, every morning, and a dose of paregoric every evening.

Ear-ache.

Roast a piece of lean mutton, squeeze out the

juice, and drop it into the ear as hot as it can be borne ; or,

Roast an onion, and put it into the ear, as hot as it can be borne.

Boils.

Make a poultice of ginger and flour, and lay it on the boil ; this will soon draw it to a head.

Catarrh.

Take the bark of sassafras root, dry and pound it, use it as a snuff, taking two or three pinches a day.

Sprains.

Take of spirits of turpentine, proof brandy, neats-foot oil, urine, and beef's gall, each one glass, adding one tea-spoonful of fine salt ; mix, and simmer them together, and rub it on to the affected parts as hot as can be borne ; or,

Take one ounce of ginger, the whites of two eggs, and one tea-spoonful of fine salt ; make these into a poultice and lay it on the parts affected.

Hiccough.

Take five drops of the oil of amber in mint tea, every ten minutes, until they cease.

Menstrual Discharges. (See Fem. Obstruct.)

In order to check the too free discharge, take of burnt alum three drachms, dragon's blood one drachm ; and make into pills. Dose, four or five, night and morning ; or,

Make a tea of snake weed, or yarrow, and drink freely ; or,

In order to help the discharge, take one tea-spoonful of the tincture of gum guaiacum in a tumbler of new milk, on going to bed, two or three nights before the full of the moon ; and at the same time, make a strong tea of snakeroot, and drink in the course of the day as much as the stomach will bear. This may be depended upon as an infallible remedy.

Itch.

In one pint of gin, steep of black cherry-tree bark, prickly ash, and yellow dock root, each one ounce, adding half pint of water ; and drink two glasses a day. Rub on the hams or anus, mercurial yellow ointment.

Cramp in the Stomach.

Take ten drops of lavender on sugar, and repeat the dose every ten minutes, until relieved.

Callus.

Take of brandy, pig's-foot oil, beef's gall, and spirits of turpentine, each one gill ; simmer all together, and rub on the parts, as hot as can be borne, about three times a day.

Reduce a Swelling.

Take of rum half a pint, warm it, then add half an ounce of tinct. of camphor, half an ounce of laudanum, and put them into a bottle ; and by frequently rubbing the parts affected with this mixture, hot as can be borne, it will soon reduce the worst kind of swellings.

Clapp, or Venereal Disease.

Take two table spoonfuls of balsam capivi, two of sweet spirits of nitre, and the white of an hen's egg ; mix, and add one tea-spoonful of laudanum, and ten table spoonfuls of water ; shake all well together, and for a dose, take one table spoonful morning, noon and night ; or,

Mix equal parts of balsam capivi, and powdered lobelia, add Castile soap, and make into a common size pill ; and for a dose, take two or three at a time at different times, at the rate of from four to ten per day ; at the same time, take equal parts of sarsaparilla, and red cedar barks, boil them down

strong, and then add to one pint of this decoction one ounce of tinct. of gum guaiacum; and for a dose, take from one to three glasses per day, as the stomach will best bear.

French Venereal.

Take ten grains of calomel, and six grains of jalap, and mix them well together; and take a little of this in molasses, every night, or every other night, at four or five different times, as can be best borne; and if relief is obtained, then reduce the time of taking it, to once or twice a week. The patient may then take about ten or twelve drops of nitric acid, in a cup of tea, or sweetened water, morning and evening; always being sure to rinse the mouth well after taking the drops, lest injury should be done to the teeth. If the patient should be afflicted with any of the sores, swellings or tumors, incident to the complaint, let him use a wash made as follows; lime water half a pint, sugar of lead twenty grains, borax forty grains; mix well together, and bathe the parts three or four times a day. If a salve should be needed, make use of the mercurial itch ointment. The above, is the latest remedy in use among the French practitioners, and is said to be an infallible cure for this troublesome disease.

Chilblains.

Wash the parts in strong alum water, applied as hot as can be borne.

Corns.

Spread a plaster made of gum ammoniac, and lay it over the corn ; or,

Boil tobacco down to an extract, and then mix with it a quantity of white-pine pitch ; and apply it to the corn, renewing it once a week until the corn disappears.

Cutting Teeth.

Make a necklace of the bean called Job's tears, and let the child wear it around its neck.

Jaundice.

Take whites of two hen's eggs, beat them up well in a gill of water ; take this, a little every morning ; it will soon do good ; it also creates an appetite, and strengthens the stomach ; or,

Take the yolk of a hen's egg, a tea-spoonful of lemon juice, a tea-spoonful of sugar ; mix ; take this three mornings, and then miss three ; repeat it, if necessary ; or,

Take of black cherry-tree bark, two ounces ; blood root and gold thread, each half an ounce ; put into a pint of brandy. Dose, from a tea-spoonful to a table spoonful, morning and night.

Strengthening Plaster.

Take of tar and hemlock gum, equal parts ; stir in a tea-spoonful of sulphur ; it is fit for use.

Bite of Poisonous Creatures.

SNAKE.—Apply juice of onions mixed with fine salt ; or, apply Spanish flies, until a blister is raised.

MAD DOG.—Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime ; mix with water ; wash the wound often.

BITES or STINGS.—Make a strong tincture of lobelia, and apply it often ; this is an infallible cure.

Sore Legs.

Apply to the sore a batch of common tow, and keep it wet with new milk ; or,

Take wormwood, assmart, blue vervine ; boil in weak lye ; apply with a soft brush or feather.

Monthly Course—painful.

Take a tea-spoonful of flax-seed three times a day.

Raising Blood.

Make a tea of white oak bark, and drink freely during the day ; or,

Take half a pound of yellow dock root, boil in new milk, say one quart ; drink one gill three times a day ; and take one pill of white pine pitch every day, to heal the wound or leak.

Deafness.

Take pismires' eggs and onion juice ; mix, and drop into the ear ; or,

Drop into the ear, at night, six or eight drops of warm chamber lye.

Stomach Sickness.

Drink, three or four times a day, of the steep made from the bark of white poplar roots.

Bloody Urine.

Dissolve one ounce of gum Arabic in one gill of water ; in a glass of this, drop in ten drops of vitriol oil ; take of it two or three times a day.

Numb Palsy.

Take of ether, four ounces ; oil of lavender, half an ounce ; rub this mixture on ; give one teaspoonful when you commence the application, night and morning.

Rheumatism.

Take one drachm of gum guaiacum, rosin one drachm, and one drachm of soap, half a drachm of oil of juniper,—make into about thirty pills, and take one of them night and morning ; or,

Take an ounce of gum guaiacum, half an ounce of gum myrrh, and two drachms of nitre ; put into one quart of best gin ; take one table spoonful in cold water morning, noon, and night ; or,

Take an ounce of saltpetre, one gill of vinegar, one gill of new rum ; simmer together ; wash the affected parts while it is hot ; or,

Take ten drops of oil of sassafras on sugar ; at the same time wash the parts with salt and vinegar, hot as you can bear it ; or,

Take of blue flag root, prickly ash bark, sweet flag root, blood root, each four ounces ; powder and steep in brandy. Dose, from one table-spoonful to a wine-glass, three times a day.

Nervous Affections.—Sick Headache.

Make a tea of mullen seed and drink freely ; or,

Take powdered charcoal (one tea-spoonful) in molasses, every day ; wash it down with a little tea. This is good for sick headache ; or,

Take three or four drops of nitric acid, in half a tumbler of cold water.

White Swelling.

Draw a blister on the inside of the leg, below the knee ; keep it running with ointment made of hen dung—by simmering the hen dung in hog's lard with onions ; rub the knee with the following kind of ointment : bits of peppermint, oil of sassafras, checkerberry, juniper, one drachm each ; simmer in half a pint of neat's foot oil ; rub on the knee three times a day.

Bleeding at the Lungs.

Take three or four drops of oil of golden rod.

Scrofula—Humor.

Administer one drachm of Peruvian bark ; half in the morning and half at night ; also, give the patient twenty drops of the oil of tar, at eleven o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M.

Take of powdered egg-shells one tea-spoonful, (or oyster-shells,) mixed with Peruvian bark, one eighth part, two or three times a day.

Salt Rheum.

Make a strong tea of elm root bark ; drink the tea freely ; and wash the affected part in the same ; or,

Take one ounce of blue flag root, steep it in half a pint of gin ; take a tea-spoonful three times

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boil down to three pints ; take two or three glasses a day.

Consumption.

Dissolve chloride of lime in soft water, add a little vinegar, and snuff it up the nose three or four times a day ; or,

Take one pound of hops to two quarts of water ; reduce by boiling to one quart ; add of molasses and gin each one gill ; take one table-spoonful morning, noon and night. And at ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. a pill may be taken, made as follows : extract of cicuta, one ounce ; oxide of zinc, half an ounce ; if this does not afford relief, nothing will ; or,

Take, every morning, half a pint of new milk and the juice of hoarhound, mixed ; or,

Take sumach leaves, make into a tea, and drink freely ; or,

Of the tincture of gum guaiacum, take a table spoonful at night ; and two or three spoonfuls during the day.

Diarrhoea.

Take of opium, gum guaiacum, camphor, each one part ; gum kino and ipecac each half a part ; mix into common sized pills. Dose, from one to four per day ; or,

Take prepared chalk two drachms, loaf sugar

one drachm, add one ounce of gum Arabic, eight ounces of water, oil of lavender one drachm, laudanum thirty drops. Shake it well when you use it. Dose, one table-spoonful every hour; oftener if necessary.

Dysentery.

Take of cherry-um and brandy, each half a pint, half a pound of loaf sugar, two ounces of essence of peppermint. Dose, one spoonful two or three times a day; or,

Make a strong tincture of Rhubarb and of opium, and a strong solution of white vitriol; mix together equal parts. Dose, twenty drops; in one hour, ten drops; and then five—this is a dose for children; or,

Take of laudanum, tincture of camphor, tincture of guaiacum, tincture gum kino, each one drachm. Dose, tea-spoonful three times a day.

Cholera Morbus.

Take of carbonate of potash, rhubarb, each half a drachm; of essence of peppermint, and sugar, each one spoonful; add a tea-cup of boiling water; of this, take two table spoonfuls every time you vomit; or,

Make a tea of burdock root and mullen leaves, with elder berries; drink freely; or,

Take a tumbler of sour cider, put into it a large

tea-spoonful of hard-wood ashes ; let it settle, and take one table spoonful every half hour, till relieved, and then every hour till well.

Female Obstructions. (See Menstrual Discharges.)

Take one table-spoonful tincture of guaiacum in half a cup of milk, at the full of the moon ; or,

Take a strong tea made of Seneca snakeroot, as much as the stomach will bear ; or,

Take of borax, saffron, myrrh, each ten grains ; salt of amber, four grains ; this may be taken at one dose.

Gout.

Dissolve half an ounce of camphor in three ounces of alcohol ; add one gill of boiling water ; rub it on as hot as can be borne ; or,

Take oil of lavender, half an ounce ; sul. ether, four ounces ; alcohol, two ounces. Rub on the affected parts ; you will soon find relief.

Humors.

Take saffron and Seneca snakeroot, equal parts ; make a strong tea ; drink half a pint per day, and this will drive out all humors from the system.

Sore and Weak Eyes.

Eye water : take white vitriol, one ounce ; bray

salt, one ounce ; pour on a quart of boiling lime water ; let it settle, and it is fit for use ; or if too strong, weaken with lime water.

Use the *Harlem oil*, according to directions ; or,

Take white vitriol, one ounce ; sugar of lead, one ounce ; gunpowder two ounces ; put into one quart of lime water ; let it settle twenty-four hours, and it is then fit for use.

Polypus.

Take two ounces of blood root, two drachms of cinnamon, two ounces of coak root, one drachm of borax, ten grains of sublimate ; mix together, and take four or five pinches, as a snuff, per day ; when it grows small, snuff up a little beet juice ; this will oftentimes blow it out ; or,

Take of blood root one part ; skunk cabbage, half a part ; lobelia, one part ; corr. sublimate, five grains ; snake root, two parts ; slippery elm, three parts ; common snuff, one part ; take a pinch four times a day.

Felon on the Hand.

Take of blue flag root and hellebore equal parts ; boil in milk and water ; soak the hand in this, as hot as you can bear it, say twenty minutes ; then bind the roots on your fingers one hour, and a cure will be the result.

Rupture.

Rub on the angle-worm ointment, morning and evening ; make a plaster of the yolk of three eggs, mixed with a gill of brandy ; simmer together, and use it as a plaster ; at the same time drink freely of white oak bark tea, and keep up your rupture with a good truss.

Croup.

Apply a plaster of yellow snuff to the throat ; take a little physic ; scak your feet in hot water, and apply onion poultice to your feet ; or,

Take ten grains of white vitriol, ten drops of oil of vitriol, one ounce lime water ; mix ; take from five to twenty drops every hour ; lay a plaster of yellow snuff on the throat ; and when you think the bladder is almost full, give a vomit of blood root and lobelia, equal parts ; this will cause the bladder to break, and the child will be cured.

Fluor Albus.

Put one ounce of bōrax into a pint of wine ; take half a wine-glass three times a day ; and drink a tea made of hackmetack bark.

St. Vitus's Dance.

Purge with fleur d'luce ; then take camphor and bloodroot, and steep them in spirit ; take a tea-spoon-

ful three times a day ; then take a tea made of sage, rue, pennyroyal ; drink freely ; or,

Pour cold water, from the height of four or five feet on the patient's head, three or four times a day ; at the same time, take of ether one ounce ; oil of lavender, one drachm ; mix and rub on the wrists and back of the neck a tea-spoonful night and morning.

Urinary Discharge (too free).

Take two ounces of Peruvian bark ; steep it in one quart of wine twenty-four hours ; add two drachms of alum. Dose, from a spoonful to a wine-glass full, two or three times a day.

Liver Complaint.

Drop into a quart of cold water aquafortis enough to make it a pleasant sour, and drink (through a quill, on account of the teeth) freely, through the day ; or,

Take of tincture of guaiacum and oil of tar, each one ounce, mixed. Dose, from five to twenty drops.

Rub on the side, oil of lavender one drachm, ether two ounces, oil of sassafras one drachm.

Gravel, or Stone.

Take of lobelia, violets, camomile, cleavers, ass-mart, each one ounce ; boil in two quarts of water

down to one quart; add one quart of common lye, one quart of Holland gin. Dose, drink half a pint per day, and at night take half a wine-glass full, and the same quantity of onion juice, when going to bed; drink nettle tea for a common drink; or,

Use Harlem oil, according to the directions; or,

Take spirits of turpentine, sweet spirits of nitre, oil of juniper, balsam of sulphur, each half an ounce; mix; and take fifteen drops in a strong tea made from the bark of the high blackberry bush. Drink a tea made from horsemint, freely, as a common drink; or,

Take Castile soap, eight ounces; quick lime, one ounce; oil of tartar, one drachm; mix into five-grain pills, and take three or four per day; or,

Make of bean leaves a strong tea, and drink freely; or,

Take of uvi ursa any quantity; powder it fine. Dose, from half a drachm to a whole drachm, morning, noon and night.

Mortification.

Make a strong decoction of white oak bark; thicken with powdered charcoal and Indian meal; and apply it to the parts affected. Try it every two hours; or,

Make a strong tea from Indigo weed; bathe the part affected till well.

Worms.

Take one ounce of powdered snake-head (herb), one drachm of aloes, and one drachm of prickly ash bark; powder these, and to half a tea-spoonful of this powder add a tea-spoonful of boiling water, and a tea-spoonful of molasses, and take this as a dose, night or morning, more or less, as the symptoms require ; or,

Take tobacco leaves, pound them up with honey, and lay them on the belly of the child, or grown person, at the same time administering a dose of some good physic ; or,

Take garden parsley ; make into a tea ; and let the patient drink freely of it ; or,

Take the scales that fall around the blacksmith's anvil, powder them fine, and put them in some sweetened rum. Shake them when you take them, and give a tea-spoonful three times a day.

Toothache.

Make an extract from white poplar bark ; mix with it a little rum ; put into your tooth, and you will soon find relief ; or,

Take the bark of white poplar roots, boil it down to the thickness of tar ; take a tea-spoonful of this extract, put it into a glass of spirit, shake it well, and apply to the tooth.

Wen.

Take clean linen rags ; burn them on a pewter plate ; wipe off the oil on lint, and lay the lint on the wen ; it will soon drop out of itself ; or,

Take equal parts of alum and salt ; simmer them together, and wash the parts three or four times a day.

Hooping Cough.

Take of sweet oil, garlic, onions, each a gill ; simmer together half an hour ; then add a glass of honey, a tea-spoonful of paregoric, and a tea-spoonful of tincture of camphor. Dose, one tea-spoonful three or four times a day ; or,

Take of elecampane four ounces ; honey, half a pound ; set it in a warm place until it forms a syrup. Dose, one tea-spoonful three times a day.

Palpitation of the Heart.

Take of the root of Indian hemp, dry and powder it, and for a dose take an even tea-spoonful, three times a day ; or,

Take of oil of lavender half an ounce ; ether, four ounces ; tincture of blood root and of valerian, each one ounce. Dose, one tea-spoonful three times per day ; and rub some of it on near the heart, at the same time ; or,

Make a strong tea of motherwort herb and drink

it freely ; or take a tea-spoonful of the powdered leaves, in a little tea or molasses, night and morning.

Weak Stomach.

Take of gum mastic, and spermaceti, each two ounces ; melt them together over a slow fire ; then stir in brown sugar, say two pounds ; make into small balls, size of a walnut, and take three per day on an empty stomach ; or,

Take garden wormwood, tansy, balm of Gilead buds, buds of pitch pine, each half an ounce ; steep in one quart of spirits. Dose, from a table spoonful to half a wine-glass full, morning and evening.

Cancer.

Boil down the inner bark of white and red oak, to the consistency of molasses ; apply as a plaster, shifting it once a week ; or,

Burn red oak bark to ashes ; sprinkle it on the sore, till it is ate out, and then apply a plaster of tar ; or,

Take garget berries, and leaves of stramonium ; simmer them together, in equal parts of neat's foot oil and the tops of cicuta or hemlock ; mix well together, and apply it to the parts affected ; at the same time make a tea of winter green (root and branch) ; put about a handful into two quarts of

water ; add two ounces of sulphur of brimstone, and drink of this tea freely during the day.

Ringworms.

Boil three figs of tobacco in one pint of urine, add one gill of vinegar, and one gill of lye ; and rub this wash on frequently ; or,

Take carbold and pulverize it fine, mix it with gin, and apply it with a feather.

Diabetes.

Take of loaf sugar, rosin and alum, equal parts ; and take as much as the point of a penknife will contain three times a day ; or,

Steep one ounce of ginger in one pint of good wine, and drink two or three glasses a day ; or,

Dissolve in one quart of proof brandy, one ounce of spruce gum, and half an ounce of ginger. Dose, from one table spoonful to half a wine-glass full, three times a day.

Piles.

Take one ounce of garget root, and one ounce of burdock root, put them into a pint of boiling water, and let it steep awhile ; when cool, add a little gin to prevent its souring, bottle it tight, and take from two to four table spoonfuls daily ; or,

Simmer sun-flower seeds in cream, and make it

into an ointment ; and rub this ointment on the inside and outside, and for an injection use strong Castile soap-suds ; or,

Take equal parts of the pitch of white pine and fir-balsam, make this into pills, and take four or five per day ; or,

Take the Harlem Oil, according to the directions ; or,

If external, rub on linseed oil ; or, if internal, take a tea-spoonful of the same, three times a day ; or,

Take of sulphur one ounce, hog's fat four ounces, strong tobacco-juice half a pint, and simmer them together into an ointment ; and apply it.

Liver Complaint.

Make a strong tea or sirup of burdock, wormwood, and dandelion, and drink freely.

Erysipelas.

Dissolve five ounces of salt in one pint of good brandy, and take two table spoonfuls, three times a day.

Bowel Complaints in Children.

Take of prepared chalk one ounce, tinct. of kino one ounce, Epsom salts one ounce, and water one pint ; mix all well together, and shake well before

using. Dose, for a child one year of age, one table spoonful morning, noon and night, and increase the dose as the symptoms may require.

Gravel. (See Stone.)

Make a strong tea of the herb called heart's ease, and drink freely ; or,

Make of Jacob's ladder a strong tea, and drink freely.

Painter's Cholic.

Make of tartaric acid a sirup, similar to that of lemon sirup ; add a sufficient quantity of water, and drink two or three glasses a day.

Ear-ache.

Take a table spoonful of fine salt, and tie it up in a little bag, heat it quite hot, and lay it on the ear, shifting it several times ; and it will afford speedy relief.

Old, and Iveterate Sores.

Take one ounce of copperas, two ounces of white vitriol, two ounces of rock-salt, two ounces of linseed oil, and eight ounces of molasses ; boil them all together over a slow fire, and then add a pint of urine, and when cool, add half an ounce of the oil of vitriol, four ounces of the spirits of tur-

pentine, and two ounces of the oil of tar ; mix all well together, and the salve is fit for use.

Cough.

Take of paregoric half an ounce, sirup of squills one ounce, antimonial wine two drachms, water six ounces. Dose, one tea-spoonful every ten minutes, and doubling the dose if judged necessary.

Sore Throat.

Mix a glass of calcined magnesia with honey, and take one tea-spoonful every hour.

Convulsion Fits

May be cured by taking twenty drops of digitalis, ten at night and ten in the morning ; and at the same time pour, in a small stream, about one quart of cold water from the height of two or three feet upon the fore part of the patient's head, and rub the back part of the neck with the following mixture ; take of the oil of lavender two drachms, ether two ounces, alcohol one ounce ; and when the fit is on, dash cold water in the patient's face as quick as possible, thus checking the spasms, and affording speedy relief.

Epileptic Fits.

Take of the roots of comfrey, sassafras, burdock,

elecampane and horse-radish, and of hoarhound, and raspberry leaves, equal parts ; make these into a strong tea, and to an adult administer one gill, to a child a proportionably less quantity per day.

Sore Lips.

Wash the lips with a strong tea made from the bark of white oak.

Bleeding Piles.

Make a strong tea of yarrow, and drink freely ; or,

Take a piece of garget root about the size of an hen's egg, put it into a pint of boiling water, and let it steep a few hours, when cool, take from one to three table spoonfuls, as the stomach will best bear daily, before eating.

Ulcer.

Boil the leaves of the walnut tree in soft water, and frequently wash the sore with it, keeping a cloth wet with the wash on the parts all the time.

Felon.

Take of blue flag-root and white hellebore equal parts, and boil them in milk and water ; hold the finger in this as hot as can be borne about fifteen

minutes, then lay the hot roots on the felon about one hour, and it will soon disappear.

Distress after Eating.

Take of soda two parts, and of rhubarb one part, mix them well together, and take an even tea-spoonful, fifteen minutes after eating, in water.

Warts.

Make a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, and rub it on the warts two or three times a day.

Inward Ulcers.

Take of the bark of sassafras root two ounces, blood root one ounce, colts-foot two ounces, gum-myrrh one ounce, winter bark one ounce, and aloes one ounce; steep them together in two quarts of rum, let them steep awhile, and when cool, drink one glass every morning before eating.

Sore Nipples.

Spread a plaster of fir-balsam, and apply it to the breast after the child has nursed.

Phthisic.

Take four ounces of hen's fat, and with it simmer a little of the root of skunk-cabbage. Dose, one tea-spoonful, three times a day.

Vomiting Prevented.

Pour boiling water on a piece of camphor, and take one desert spoonful every ten minutes, until the vomiting ceases.

Consumption.

Take one table spoonful of tar, and the yolks of three hen's eggs, beat them well together, and then add half a pint of wine, and shake all well together. Dose, one table spoonful morning, noon and night.

Consumptive Cough, with Distress.

Take of the extract of cicuta one ounce, and oxide of zinc half an ounce; make them into a common sized pill, and take one night and morning.

Tape Worm.

Boil the stem of pomegranate very strong, and when cool, drink freely of the tea; or,

Take of spirits of turpentine and rum, each half a wine glass, and sweeten with molasses; take a little of this every hour, and afterwards take a smart dose of physic.

Taking Poisons.

1. When a person has through mistake taken

OIL OF VITRIOL, administer large doses of magnesia, or soap and water.

2. TARTAR EMETIC. Let the patient drink a tea made from Peruvian bark, very strong.

3. SALTPETRE. Give the patient one tea-spoonful of mustard seed in water, and after vomiting, give him a little laudanum.

4. LAUDANUM. Give a tea-spoonful of mustard seed, and increase the quantity, until it operates, and keep the patient moving.

5. LUNAR CAUSTIC. Administer a tea-spoonful of common salt, at different times until it operates.

6. CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. Take the white of eggs in water, until vomiting is produced, and apply slices of onions to all parts of the body.

7. And in any other case of the kind, administer a table spoonful of powdered charcoal, and in fifteen minutes afterwards give a dose of physic.

Bleeding at the Stomach.

Take a table spoonful of camomile tea every ten minutes until the bleeding stops.

Hoarseness.

Make a strong tea of horse radish and yellow dock roots, sweeten with honey, and drink freely.

Windy Stomach.

Chew saffron leaves, and swallow the spittle.

Gleets.

Make of turpentine a four-grain pill, and take three a day.

Sweat.

Take of nitre half a drachm, snake's head (herb) one ounce, ipecac half an ounce, saffron one ounce, camphor one ounce, snake-root one ounce, seneca root one ounce, bark of sassafras root one ounce, opium half an ounce; put the above into three quarts of Holland gin, and take a table spoonful in catnip tea every ten minutes, until it produces a free sweat.

Humors.

For any kind of humors—take of checkerberry and the essence of tar, each one ounce, mix them well together, and give to an adult from five to fifteen drops, and to a child, from three to ten drops, morning and evening; and at the same time, let the patient drink freely of juniper tea; and if he chooses, he may take the drops in a little of this tea.

Fits.

Take of the tinct. of foxglove, ten drops at each time twice a day, and increase one drop at each time as long as the stomach will bear it, or it causes a nauseous feeling.

Strained Stomach.

Take of white-pine pitch and of sulphur, each a quarter of a pound, and of honey three ounces ; simmer them well together, make into pills, and take four of these pills in the course of the day.

Stiffened Joints.

Take of the barks of white oak and sweet apple trees, equal parts ; boil them down to a thick substance, and then add the same quantity of goose-grease or oil, simmer all together, and then rub it on the parts warm.

To procure Sleep.

Wash the head in a decoction of dill seed, and smell of it frequently.

King's Evil.

Take of antimony and salt, equal parts, melt them in a crucible one hour, let it cool, and then break the crucible and rub this composition with

corrosive sublimate equal parts, until it be well mixed, then make into pills, and take from two to four a day; and take a portion of some good physic weekly.

Cough.

Take of paregoric half an ounce, sirup of squills one ounce, antimonial wine two drachms, water four ounces. Dose, one tea-spoonful every fifteen minutes, until relieved.

Whites in Women.

Make a strong sirup of yarrow, and take from one table spoonful to two thirds of a wine-glass full, three times a day.

Weeping Eyes.

Wash them in camomile tea, night and morning.

Spine Complaints.

Mix beef-gall with vinegar, and bathe the back with this wash night and morning.

Liver Complaint.

Make a strong tea of snake's-head (herb), and drink freely.

Old Sores.

Take of Copperas one ounce, white vitriol two ounces, salt two ounces, linseed oil two ounces, molasses eight ounces, and urine one pint; mix them well together, and then boil the mixture over a slow fire fifteen minutes; when cool, add one ounce of the oil of vitriol, and four ounces of the spirits of turpentine; and apply it to the sore with a soft brush.

Pimples.

Take a tea-spoonful of the tinct. of gum guaiacum, and one tea-spoonful of vinegar; mix, and apply it to the affected parts.

Toothache.

Mix alum and salt together; or powdered alum and spirits of ether; and apply it on a small wad to the affected tooth.

Lame Feet.

Take one pint of urine, one table spoonful of fine salt, and one fig of tobacco; simmer strong, and apply it as a wash, as hot as can be borne every night; and when about to commence bathing the feet take one tea-spoonful of the tinct. of guaiacum; and in using the wash, if it should

cause nausea, take one more tea-spoonful of the tincture, and cease bathing.

Frost Bite.

Dissolve half a pound of alum in one gallon of hot water, or less quantities in proportion ; and apply with hot cloths laid on the parts, keeping them wet with the wash.

Burns.

Take of fir-balsam one ounce, sweet oil two ounces ; mix, and apply with a feather, and then wet a cloth with it and lay it on the sore, keeping the cloth wet all the time.

Sore, or Weak Eyes.

Take of white vitriol ten drops, mix in lime water, and take from five to twenty drops, as the stomach will bear.

Hysterics.

Take the leaves of motherwort and thoroughwort, and the bark of poplar root equal parts, mix them in molasses, and take four of them when the first symptoms of the disorder are felt, and they will effectually check it.

Locked-jaw.

If the wound be occasioned by running a nail or something of the kind into the foot or hand, let the parts be well soaked in weak lye, and keep it bound up until the sore is quite healed up ; or,

When there is any appearance of the disease, let the patient take one table spoonful of the elixir, (See Pharmacy,) in a wine-glass full of hot water. If this dose does not allay the symptoms, give the patient a thorough lobelia emetic. If the jaws become locked before the emetic is given, let the patient take half a table spoonful of the tincture of lobelia seeds, and fill the spoon up with the elixir ; and if the jaws are closed tight, put the above on one side of the mouth, and let it run down by the sides of the teeth and cheek ; it will soon find way to the roots of the tongue, will relax the muscles, and the mouth will open without any force ; and in fifteen minutes repeat the dose, giving, in half an hour afterwards, one tea-spoonful of the vegetable powders, (See Pharmacy,) in a tea-cupful of pennyroyal tea, this causes the patient to vomit, and to be relieved. If the spasms should continue, let this treatment be repeated.

Universal Cure-all.

I have thus named this valuable composition, at

the suggestion of an eminent physician at the South, who, as his letter to me states, has through its instrumentality, in very many cases, performed some very remarkable cures. In his letter to me he says, " You state in your letter, that you paid thirty dollars for this recipe—but my opinion is, that on account of its great efficacy in the cure of some of the worst of complaints and diseases that the human flesh is heir too, it is a duty you owe to your fellow-creatures to make it a public thing. I am at a loss where to begin, in order to inform you of the many cases of positive and permanent cures that have come under my own observation in its use ; I will at this time mention but two instances ; the first being that of a lady, that had lost the entire use of her limbs, and who had not been able to either feed herself, or to walk a step for upwards of one year, was restored to perfect health and strength in about six weeks, by frequently rubbing different parts of her body with this composition ; the quantity I prescribed during that time was about forty-eight ounces. The other case, was that of a young man, who had lost the use of his limbs by a shock of the palsy, (as it was thought,) and who, after suffering for four years, was cured in a few weeks, by its use ; the quantity I used in both of these cases weekly, was about six or eight ounces."

I have proved it to be a permanent cure in very many difficult cases; viz, in case of a young man, who had lost the use of his hand, and who by continuing its use for three days, was completely cured. A woman who had suffered much from weakness and debility after child-birth, was restored to perfect health and strength, by frequently rubbing her body with this composition, in a few days.

Rubbing this composition on, and in the vicinity of the parts affected, will be found to be very efficacious in the liver complaint, consumption, broken breasts, sore or weak eyes, burns, (rubbing it around, but not on the sore, or the eye,) bilious or cramp cholic, stoppages in the bowels (mixed with goose-oil, and then giving a little physic) chilblains, and by taking one or two tea-spoonfuls in a little sweetened tea, it will cure pains in the side, and stomach, and in short, it will be found efficacious in almost every kind of disease. The recipe is as follows: Take of the oil of lavender half an ounce, sulph. ether three ounces, alcohol one ounce, and laudanum two drachms; mix all well together, and it is fit for use.

PART IV.

PHARMACY.

BRITISH OIL.

Take of sulphuretted oil one ounce, oil petroleum or rock-oil half an ounce, purified oil of amber two drachms, oil of turpentine four ounces; mix them well together, and for a dose, take fifteen or twenty drops morning and evening.

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM OF LIFE.

Balsam of Peru half an ounce, balsam of Tolu one ounce, gum storax one ounce, gum guaiacum one ounce, gum benzoin one and a half ounces, hepetic aloes and frankincense each two drachms, and dragon's blood one ounce. Bruise the gums, and put all the ingredients into one quart of proof brandy, and keep it in a warm place, and shake it frequently for a few days, and then it is fit for use. Dose, from twenty to thirty drops internally, to remove cough, sore and weak lungs, &c.; and externally, for fresh wounds and bruises.

ELIXIR.

This elixir is made by adding one pound of best gum myrrh, and three ounces of African cayenne, to one gallon of alcohol, or fourth proof brandy. It may be taken from a tea-spoonful to a table spoonful at a time, in water sweetened with molasses or sugar. It is efficacious in very many diseases used either internally or externally; especially in colds, coughs, consumption, pains in the bowels or stomach, rheumatism, inflammations, head-ache, tooth-ache, cramp, cold feet, &c.

PILES LINIMENT.

Take of emollient ointment, two ounces; liquid laudanum, half an ounce. Mix these ingredients well together with the yolk of an egg.

VOLATILE LINIMENT.

Take of Florence oil, one ounce; spirits of harts-horn, half an ounce. Shake them well together.

This liniment, made with equal parts of the spirit and oil, will be more efficacious, where the patient's skin is able to bear it. It is excellent for stiff neck, swelled or inflamed cords, and applied to the throat on flannel, and renewed every four or five hours, is one of the most efficacious remedies for inflammatory quinsey.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

Rub one ounce of camphor, with two ounces of Florence oil, in a mortar, till the camphor be entirely dissolved. This anti-spasmodic liniment may be successfully used in cases of obstinate rheumatism, when attended with pain, and extension of the parts.

OINTMENTS.

For Salt Rheum, and other Humors. Take half a pint of neat's-foot oil, and a quantity of garret berries, simmer them together, and when cool, it is fit for use.

For Pains, or Lameness. Neat's-foot oil, and savin berries ; simmer them together, and rub on the parts, and relief is soon experienced ; or,

Take of neat's-foot oil and the essence of peppermint equal parts ; mix them together, and by rubbing this mixture on the parts, it will reduce swellings, and inflammations ; or,

Take of spring-water half a pint, sal. ammonia forty grains ; mix, and rub on the affected parts. This ointment will cure the rickets in children.

Piles Ointment. Take apple-peru, or stramonium leaves ; bruise, and stew them in hog's lard, and then add a little rosin.

WASHES.

For Old Sores. Take of lime water half a pint, corrosive sublimate ten grains, sugar of lead ten grains ; mix, and apply ; or,

Lime water half a pint, sugar of lead twenty grains, gum borax half an ounce ; mix and apply ; or,

Lime water half a pint, sugar of lead ten grains, blue vitriol ten grains ; mix, and apply ; or,

Lime water half a pint, borax half an ounce, burnt alum twenty grains, white vitriol ten grains ; mix, and apply ; or,

Lime water half a pint, white vitriol forty grains, oil of vitriol forty drops ; mix and apply.

POULTICES.

Parsnip Poultice. Boil parsnips in milk and water until they are soft, mix in a little Indian meal, and then apply it. I have known this poultice to have cured a bad sore, even after the bone had been affected.

Carrot Poultice. Scrape a raw carrot towards the root, boil the scrapings in milk and water ; and then mix in a little flour, and apply it. This is excellent for old sores.

Ginger Poultice. Mix equal parts of ginger and flour to a right thickness, and apply it. This is good for the ague, and for boils.

PILLS.

Anti Dyspeptic Pills, are made of equal parts of Castile soap, aloes, colocynth, gamboge, and extract of gentian. Dose, one or two every morning.

Hygeian Pills. These pills are very similar in their operation, to the celebrated "*Morrison Pills*." Take equal parts of Castile, or bar soap, gamboge, colocynth ; mix, and take three or four on going to bed.

Hysteric Pills. Take of the leaves of motherwort and thoroughwort, and bark of poplar root, dried, powder these, and sift them through a fine sieve, mix with molasses, take four of them on the first approach of the symptoms, and thus settle the head, and prevent further action of the disease.

Head-ache Pills. Take of ginger and spikenard each two parts, sage seeds (toasted) eight parts, cayenne pepper twelve parts ; bring all these into a fine powder, and then add of the juice of sage a sufficient quantity to mix into pills ; and one ounce of this composition will answer for sixteen doses. Take one dose early in the morning, and one at night, and wash down with a little water.

Family Pills. Take the inner bark of the oil nut tree root, (scrape it down,) balm of Gillead, and white oak barks, equal parts ; boil these in water until all the strength is extracted, then take out

the barks, and continue to boil the liquid down untill enabled to work into pills. These pills are excellent in most cases where physic is needed.

Bilious Pills. Take of gamboge, gum aloes, rhubarb, blood-root, each one ounce ; camphor and gum guaiacum, each half an ounce ; mix these up with Castile soap into pills about the size of a pea, and for a dose, take three at night, and three in the morning, more or less, as the constitution may require ; or,

Take of Castile soap two parts, pulverized aloes one part ; mix them well together in a mortar, and make into pills ; and for a dose, take six or eight. These pills will immediately remove all distress or oppression, especially after eating ; or,

Take of gamboge half an ounce, extract of garget two and a half ounces, colocynth three ounces, extract of dandelion, and oil of cloves, each a quarter of an ounce ; mix, and make into pills ; and for a dose take three at night, and two in the morning ; or,

Take of gamboge and aloes, each one ounce, of worm-seed, gum guaiacum, blood-root, blue flag-root, half an ounce each, ginger quarter of an ounce, mix with gum Arabic water, and make into common sized pills. Dose, three at night, and two in the morning.

Anti-Bilious Pills. Take five grains of calo-

omel, ten grains of jalap, two grains of gamboge, and half a grain of tartar emetic ; mix with gum Arabic water, and make into common sized pills. Dose, three at night, and two in the morning.

Female Pills. Rhubarb, aloes, and calomel, equal parts ; mix with honey, or gum Arabic water, and make into common sized pills. Dose, from three to five night and morning.

Tonic Pills. Take of powdered gum kino and Peruvian bark, each one drachm, and of powdered alum half a drachm ; mix with a solution of gum Arabic into thirty-six pills, and take three a day ; or,

Take of rhubarb and ipecac, equal parts ; mix into a common sized pill, and for a dose, take two or three night and morning.

Consumption Pill. Opium sixty grains, gum ammonia ninety grains ; mix, and make into sixty pills, and take one morning and night ; or,

Take of the extract of cicuta half an ounce, and of the oxide of zinc two drachms ; make into common sized pills, and take one night and morning.

Relax Pill. Opium, gum guaiacum, gum camphor, each one ounce ; mix into five grain pills, and take from one to four per day, as the case requires.

Nervous Pills. Take of gum guaiacum one ounce, opium half an ounce, assafoetida two ounces, valerian root one ounce, mullen seed one ounce ;

mix with Castile soap, and make into common sized pills: and take one three times a day, on an empty stomach.

Rheumatic Pills. Take of gum guaiacum, rosin, and soap, each one drachm, oil of juniper half a drachm; mix, and make into thirty pills, and take one, night and morning.

Asthmatic Pills. Take of finely powdered lobelia seeds four ounces, African cayenne pepper one ounce, bitter-root two ounces, nerve powder or velerian two ounces, skunk-cabbage four ounces, baberry bark two ounces, and hoarhound two ounces; mix, and make into a common sized pill, and take two or three daily.

Venereal Pills. Take ten grains of calomel, ten grains of jalap, three grains of gamboge, and three grains of rhubarb; mix, and make into common sized pills. Dose, take from three to five two or three nights, as a physic.

PLASTERS.

Strengthening Plaster. Take of tar and hemlock gum, equal parts; stir in a table spoonful of the sulphur of brimstone, and it is fit for use.

Felon Plaster. Take a pitch-pine knot from the side of an old log that lays next to the ground, and try out the pitch; then boil four ounces of tobacco, when the strength is out, strain the liquor, and boil

it down thick ; then add the pitch, and simmer over a moderate fire, stirring it until it forms a salve ; lay it on above the joint next to the sore, and the pain will soon cease ; dress the sore with any other good plaster, and quick relief is soon experienced.

Rheumatic Plaster. Take of sulphur and rosin, each one ounce, and melt by a slow fire ; then add two ounces of African cayenne pepper, and one of pulverized camphor ; stir till well mixed, and temper it to about the consistency of shoe-maker's wax with sun-fish oil. This is a very excellent and efficacious remedy, and if one plaster does not remove the difficulty, renew it.

Common Plaster. Take the bark of white poplar root, and boil it down to the thickness of tar ; and then add a little Burgundy pitch and spirit, until it is brought into a suitable substance for a plaster. This plaster will relieve pain in all cases.

DROPS.

Drops of Life. Take of gum kino, gum opium, and gum camphor, each one ounce, powdered nutmeg half an ounce, cochineal and saffron sufficient to color it, French brandy or Jamaica spirits one pint ; let it steep six or eight days ; and before giving the drops, a dose of castor oil should be administered. Dose for a child, is six or eight drops three or four times a day ; and for an adult, from

twenty to forty drops three or four times a day, taken in a little mint tea, with the addition of a very little powdered chalk stirred in the tea.

Black Drops. Take half a pound of opium, three pints of vinegar, one and a half ounce of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron; boil these together a short time, and then add a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar, and two table spoonfuls of yeast; set it in a warm place, and in a few weeks, it will be fit for use. Dose, from five to ten drops.

Whiteworth's Drops. Take of camphor one drachm, oil of origanum six drachms, spirits of turpentine half an ounce, alcohol one pint, alkanet root two drachms; mix, and let stand one week. Dose, internally, twenty-five drops in sweetened water. These drops are stimulant, and may be applied externally, in chronic rheumatism, and other painful affections.

Sudorific Drops. Take ipecac, saffron, camphor, Virginia snake-root, and opium, each two ounces; Holland gin, or Jamaica spirits, three quarts; let it stand two weeks. Dose, one table spoonful in a tea-cup full of catnip tea every hour, till it produces perspiration.

Sweating Drops. Take of snake's-head half an ounce, nitre half an drachm, ipecac one ounce, saffron one ounce, snake-root one ounce, seneca-root half an ounce, sassafras bark root one ounce,

opium half an ounce; put these into three quarts of Holland gin. Dose, one tea-spoonful of this every fifteen minutes, till it produces free perspiration.

POWDERS.

Vegetable Powder. Take one pound of barberry bark, eight ounces of ginger, three ounces of cayenne, and four ounces of hemlock bark; mix, and for a dose, take one tea-spoonful.

Astringent Powder. Take of alum and Japan earth, each two drachms; pound them together, and divide the whole into ten or twelve doses.

These powders may be successfully used in cases of immoderate flow of the *menses*, and other hemorrhages. Dose, one every hour; but if the discharge be violent, let them be given every half-hour.

Carminative Powder. Take of coriander-seed half an ounce, ginger one drachm, fine sugar one drachm and a half. Reduce them into powder for twelve doses. This powder is employed for expelling flatulencies arising from indigestion, particularly those to which hysteric and hypochondriac persons are so liable. It may likewise be given in small quantities to children in their food, when troubled with gripes.

Diuretic Powder. Take of gum arabic four ounces, purified nitre one ounce. Pound them to-

gether, and divide the whole into twenty-four doses. During the first stages of the venereal disease, one of these cooling powders may be taken three times a day with considerable advantage.

Aromatic Opening Powder. Take of the best Turkey rhubarb, cinnamon, and fine sugar, each two drachms. Let the ingredients be pounded, and afterwards mixed well together. Where flatulency is accompanied with costiveness, one tea-spoonful of this powder may be taken once or twice a day, according to circumstances.

Saline Laxative Powder. Take of soluble tartar, and cream of tartar, each one drachm ; purified nitre, half a drachm. Make them into a powder. These powders are excellent in fevers, and other inflammatory disorders, where it is necessary to keep the body gently open ; and may be given in a little gruel, and occasionally repeated.

Steel Powder. Take filings of steel, and loaf-sugar, of each two ounces ; and of ginger two drachms. Pound them together. In obstructions of the *menses*, and other cases where steel is proper, a tea-spoonful of this powder may be taken twice a day, and washed down with a little wine or water.

Sudorific Powder. Take purified nitre and vitriolated tartar, of each half an ounce ; opium, ipecacuanha, of each one drachm. Mix the ingredients,

and reduce them to a fine powder. This is generally known by the name of *Dover's Powder*. It is a powerful sudorific. In obstinate rheumatisms, and other cases where [it is necessary to excite a copious sweat, this powder may be administered in the dose of a scruple or half a drachm. Some patients will require two scruples. It ought to be accompanied with the plentiful use of some warm diluting liquor.

Worm Powder. Take of tin reduced into a fine powder, one ounce, *Æthiop' mineral*, two drachms. Mix them well together, and divide the whole into six doses. One of these powders may be taken in a little sirup, honey or tea, twice a day ; and after they are all taken, then use the following purging powder.

Purging Worm Powder. Take of powdered rhubarb one scruple, of scammony and calomel, each five grains. Rub them together in a mortar for one dose ; observing that the above doses for children, must be lessened according to their age. If the powder of tin be given alone, its dose may be increased, say about two ounces in three days ; administering a purge, both before, and after giving the powder.

Tape-worm Powder. Early in the morning give the patient, in any liquid, two or three drachms of finely powdered male fern root, according to his

constitution. About two hours afterwards, give him of calomel, and resin of scammony, each ten grains; and of gum gamboge six grains. These ingredients must be finely powdered, and given in a little sirup, honey, or anything that is most agreeable to the patient. He must then gently walk about, occasionally drinking a cup of weak green tea, till the worm is passed. If the powder of the fern produces nausea, or sickness, it may be removed by sucking the juice of an orange or lemon.

This medicine was kept a secret for a long time, but was eventually purchased by the king of France, and made public for the benefit of mankind. The dose above prescribed, is sufficient for the strongest person; it must, therefore, be reduced according to the age and constitution. It is a very active medicine, and ought to be taken with care.

SIRUPS.

Simple Sirup is made by dissolving in water, either with or without heat, about double its weight of fine sugar.

If twenty-five drops of laudanum be added to one ounce of the simple sirup, it will supply the place of diacodium, or the sirup of poppies, and will be found a more safe and certain medicine.

The lubricating virtues of the sirup of marsh-mallows may likewise be supplied, by adding to

the common sirup a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic.

Those who choose to preserve the juice of lemons in form of sirup, may dissolve in it, by the heat of a warm bath, nearly double its weight of fine sugar. The juice ought to be previously strained, and suffered to stand till it settles.

The Sirup of ginger is sometimes of use as a warm vehicle for giving medicines to persons afflicted with flatulency. It may be made by infusing two ounces of bruised ginger in two pints of boiling water for twenty-four hours. After the liquor has been strained, and stood to settle for some time, it may be poured off, and a little more than double its weight of fine powdered sugar dissolved in it.

TINCTURES.

Aromatic Tincture. Infuse two ounces of Jamaica pepper in two pints of brandy, without heat, for a few days; then strain off the tincture.

It is rather too hot to be taken by itself; but it is very proper for mixing with such medicines as might otherwise prove too cold for the stomach.

Compound Tincture of the Bark. Take of Peruvian bark two ounces, Seville orange-peel and cinnamon, of each half an ounce. Let the bark be powdered, and the other ingredients bruised; then infuse the whole in a pint and a half of brandy,

for five or six days, in a close vessel ; afterwards strain off the tincture.

This tincture is not only beneficial in intermitting fevers, but also in the slow, nervous, and putrid kinds, especially towards their decline. The dose is from one to four drachms, every fifth or sixth hour. It may be given in any suitable liquor, and occasionally sharpened with a few drops of the spirit of vitriol.

Volatile foetid Tincture. Infuse two ounces of assafoetida in one pint of volatile aromatic spirit, for eight days, in a close bottle, frequently shaking it ; and then strain the tincture. This medicine is beneficial in hysteric disorders, especially when attended with lowness of spirits, and faintings. A tea-spoonful may be taken in a glass of wine, or a cup of penny-royal tea.

Volatile Tincture of Gum Guaiacum. Take of gum guaiacum four ounces, volatile aromatic spirit one pint. Infuse without heat, in a vessel well stopped, for a few days ; and then strain off the tincture. In rheumatic complaints, a tea-spoonful of this tincture may be taken in a cup of the infusion of water-trefoil (or various plants,) twice or thrice a day.

Astringent Tincture. Digest two ounces of gum kino, in one pint and a half of brandy, for

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Cardamom seeds half an ounce.
 Digest for one week, in a proper vessel.
 Strain off the liquor. The dose is from a scruple to a dram, or four table spoonfuls or more, according to the circumstances, age and constitution of the patient, and the purposes it is intended to answer.

ELIXIRS.

Paregoric Elixir. Take flowers of benzoin half an ounce, opium two drachms. Infuse in one pound of the volatile aromatic spirit, for four or five days, frequently shaking the bottle; and then strain off the elixir. This is a safe, and agreeable way of administering opium, especially to children. It eases pain, allays tickling coughs, relieves difficult breathing, and is useful in many disorders of children, particularly the whooping cough. Dose for an adult, is from fifty to one hundred drops; and for a child, from ten to twenty or more drops, according to its age and circumstances.

Sacred Elixir. Take of rhubarb cut small, ten drachms; succotrine aloes, in powder, six drachms; lesser cardamom seeds, half an ounce; and French brandy, two pints. Infuse for two or three days, and then strain the elixir.

Stomachic Elixir. Take of gentian root two ounces, Surinam oranges one ounce, Virginia snake-

root half an ounce
and infused for three

French brandy; and th

This is an elegant stomachic br

indigestion, want of appetite, and se

plaints, a small glass of it may be taken twice a day.

And taken in large doses, it will relieve gout in the stomach.

Acid Elixir of Vitriol. Take of the aromatic tincture one pint, and oil of vitriol three ounces. Mix them gradually, and after the dregs have subsided, filter the elixir through paper, in a glass funnel. This is good in hysteric, and hypochondriacal complaints, where the patient is afflicted with flatulencies arising from relaxation or debility of the stomach and intestines. The dose is from ten to forty drops, (taken upon an empty stomach,) in a glass of wine, water, or a cup of any bitter infusion, twice or three times a day.

VINEGARS.

Vinegar of Roses. Take of red roses half a pound, and strong vinegar half a gallon. Infuse in a close vessel for a few weeks, in a gentle heat; and then strain off the liquor. This is principally used as an embrocation for head-ache &c.

Vinegar of Squills. Take of dr ^{ys} squills two ounces, distilled vinegar two pints. Infuse for ten

or fourteen days in a gentle degree of heat, then strain off the liquor, and add to it about a twelfth part of its quantity of proof spirits. This medicine is excellent for disorders of the breast, occasioned by a load of viscid phlegm, and in urinary obstructions. Dose, from two drachms to two ounces; according to the intention for which it is given. If given as a vomit, the dose should be large; in other cases, it must not only be given in small doses, but also mixed with cinnamon water, or some other agreeable aromatic water, in order to prevent nausea.

WATERS BY INFUSION.

Lime Water. Pour two gallons of water gradually upon one pound of fresh burnt quick lime; and when the boiling ceases, stir them well together, suffering the whole to stand at rest that the lime may settle; and then filter the liquor through paper; which is to be kept in vessels closely stopped.

Tar Water. Pour a gallon of water on two pounds of good strong tar, and stir them well together with a wooden stick; let them settle for two days, and then pour off the water for use.

Tar-water raises the pulse, increases the secretions, sometimes opens the body, or occasions vomiting. A pint of it may be drank daily; or more, if the stomach can bear it. Dose, four ounces

morning and evening, and the same quantity about two hours after breakfast and dinner.

Styptic Water. Take of blue vitriol and alum, each an ounce and a half; and of water, one pint; Boil them until the salts are dissolved, then filter the liquor, and add to it one drachm of the oil of vitriol. This water is good to stop bleeding at the nose, and other hemorrhages; for which purpose cloths should be dipt into it, and applied to the parts affected.

DISTILLED WATERS.

Cinnamon Water. Steep one pound of cinnamon bark, bruised, in a gallon and a half of water, and one pint of brandy, for two days; and then distil off one gallon.

Pennyroyal Water. Take of pennyroyal leaves, dried, a pound and a half; water, from a gallon and a half to two gallons. Draw off by distillation one gallon. This water possesses, in a considerable degree, the smell, taste, and virtues of the plant. It is sometimes given in mixtures and juleps to hysterical patients. An infusion of the herb in boiling water, answers nearly the same purposes.

Peppermint, and Spearmint Waters, may be prepared in the same manner as the pennyroyal water. Both these waters are excellent to relieve vomiting, especially when it proceeds from indiges-

tion, or cold viscid phelgm ; they are also good for cholic, and gout in the stomach, &c., particularly the peppermint water. An infusion of the fresh plant is frequently found to have the same effects as the distilled water.

Rose Water. Take of roses fresh gathered, six pounds ; water, two gallons. Distil off one gallon. This water is principally valued on account of its fine flavor.

WHEYS.

Alum Whey. Boil two drachms of powdered alum in one pint of milk till it is curdled ; and then strain out the whey. This whey is beneficial in an immoderate flow of the menses, and in diabetes, or excessive discharge of urine. Dose, from two to four ounces, according as the stomach will bear it, three times a day. If it causes vomiting, it may be diluted.

Mustard Whey. Take milk and water, of each a pint ; bruised mustard seed, one ounce and a half. Boil them together, till the curd is perfectly separated ; and then strain the whey through a cloth. This whey warms and invigorates the habit, and promotes the different secretions. Is excellent in nervous fevers, chronic rheumatism, palsy, dropsy, &c. Dose, one tea-cupful four or five times a day.

WINES.

Antimonial Wine. Take glass of antimony, reduced to a fine powder, half an ounce ; Lisbon wine, eight ounces. Digest without heat, for three or four days, frequently shaking the bottle ; and then filter the wine through paper. The dose of this wine varies according to the intention. As an alterative and diaphoretic, it may be taken from ten to sixty drops. In a larger dose it is cathartic, or excites vomiting.

Ipecacuanha Wine. Take of ipecacuanha, in powder, one ounce ; mountain wine, one pint. Infuse for three or four days, and then filter the tincture. This is a safe vomit, and answers well in cases where the patient cannot swallow the powder. Dose, from one to one and a half ounces.

Chalybeate or Steel Wine. Take filings of iron two ounces, cinnamon and mace each two drachms, and Rhenish wine two pints. Infuse for three or four weeks, frequently shaking the bottle ; and then pass the wine through a filter. In obstructions of the menses, the dose given ought to be half a wine-glassful twice or three times a day.

The medicine would probably be as good if made with Lisbon wine, sharpened with half an ounce of the cream of tartar, or a small quantity of the vitriolic acid.

Stomach Wine. Take of Peruvian bark, grossly powdered, one ounce ; cardamom seeds, and orange peel, bruised, of each two drachms. Infuse in a bottle of white Port or Lisbon wine for five or six days ; and then strain off the wine. This wine assists digestion, is good in cases of laxity and debility of the stomach and intestines ; is a preventive in case of exposure to the intermittent fever, and is useful in restoring the tone and vigor of the stomach and system, especially in persons slowly recovering from fevers of any kind. Dose, one wine-glassful two or three times a day.

OILY CLYSTER.

To four ounces of the infusion of camomile flowers, add an equal quantity of Florence oil.

This clyster is beneficial in bringing off the small worms lodged in the lower parts of the alimentary canal. When given to children, the quantity must be proportionably lessened.

PILES ELECTUARY.

Take flour of sulphur one ounce, cream of tartar half an ounce, and molasses enough to form an electuary. Dose, one tea-spoonful three or four times a day.


ELECTUARY FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

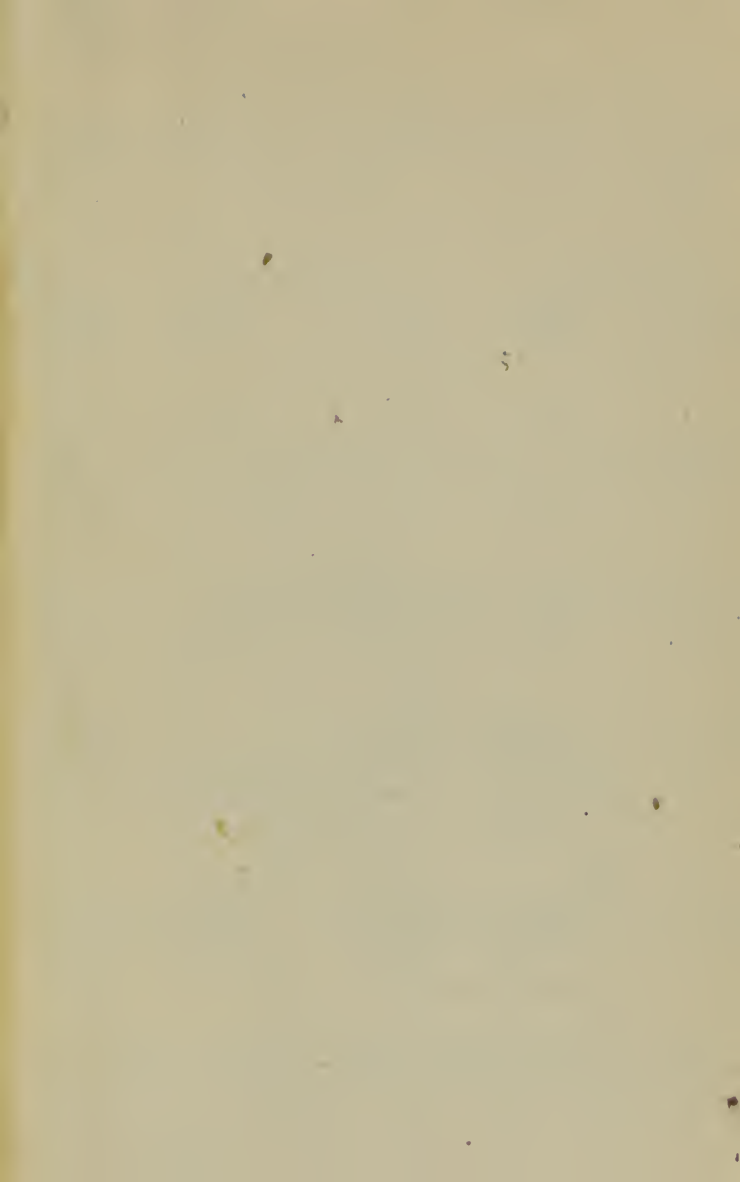
Take of conserve of roses, two ounces ; cinnabar of antimony, pulverized, one ounce and a half ; powdered gum guaiacum, one ounce ; and of sirup of ginger, a sufficient quantity to make an electuary. In obstinate rheumatisms, unaccompanied with fever, one tea-spoonful of this electuary may be taken twice a day with considerable advantage.

DECOCTION OF SENECA.

Take of seneca rattle-snake root one ounce, and of water one pint and a half. Boil to one pint, and then strain. This decoction is recommended in the pleurisy, dropsy, rheumatism, and some obstinate disorders of the skin. The dose is two ounces, three or four times a day, or oftener, if the stomach will bear it.

N. B. Be careful to always keep bottles, vials, boxes, jars, &c. that contain medicines, corked, or covered tight, and legibly labelled ; this will not only preserve the virtues and strength of the medicines, but will undoubtedly prevent many mistakes and fatal accidents.

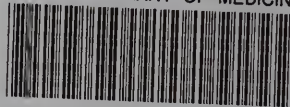








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